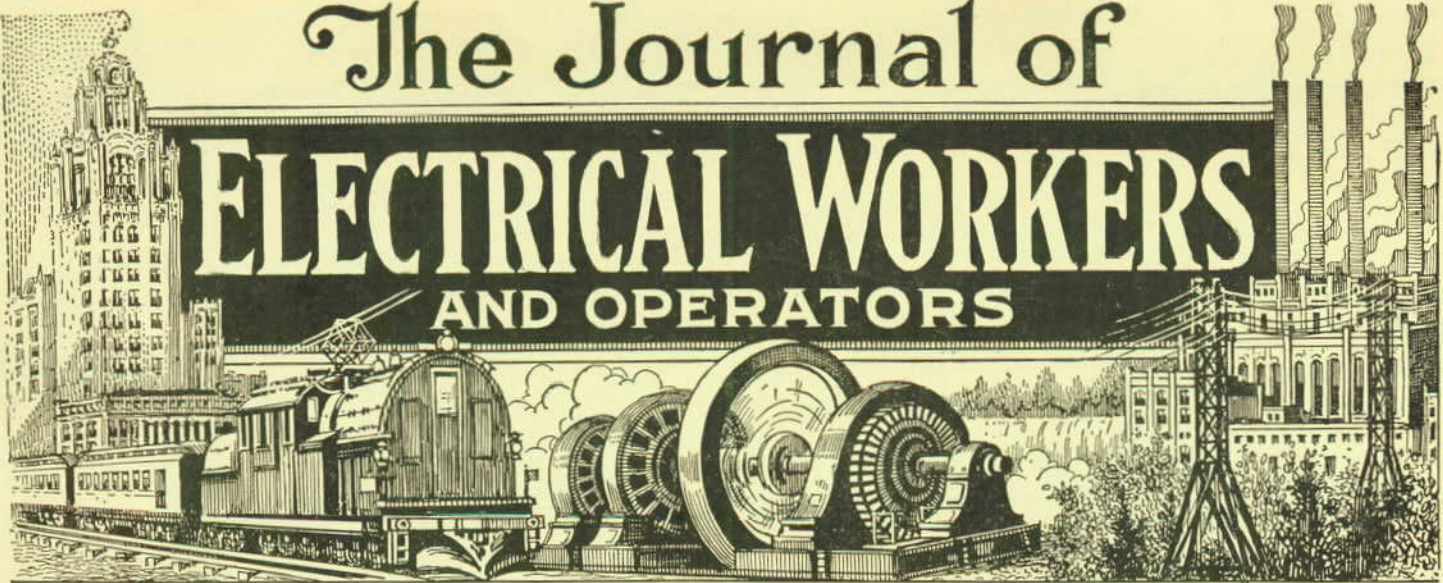


The Journal of

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

AND OPERATORS



RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1936

NO. 1



IPED-414

WHO SHALL PLAN AND CONTROL?

A New Year Cycle



The New Year comes . . . Prosperity increases . . . Pay checks come more regularly . . . Inquiries regarding group life insurance become more optimistic, and come oftener.



Group life insurance stands the test "through thick and thin" . . . Many labor groups realize this . . . When death occurs in an insured group, there is a place to turn to for ready money.



The **first** month in the New Year is the **best** month for completing life insurance plans . . . Union Cooperative answers all inquiries fully and willingly . . . Union Cooperative wants an application from you.

Union Cooperative wishes you a
Happy New Year.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

(A legal reserve life insurance company)

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, Editor, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,
N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District.....E. INGLES
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

Second District.....CHAS. KEAVENEY
Box 648, Lynn, Mass.

Third District.....EDW. F. KLOTER
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District.....ARTHUR BENNETT
Box 241, Youngstown, Ohio

Fifth District.....G. X. BARKER
16 North 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Sixth District.....M. J. BOYLE
3530 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Seventh District.....W. L. INGRAM
3641 Laughton St., Fort Worth, Texas

Eighth District.....H. W. BELL
Box 471, Denver, Colo.

Ninth District.....H. P. BRIGAERTS
Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Railroads.....C. J. MCGLOGAN
Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHAS. M. PAULSEN, Chairman
4919 Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.

First District.....G. W. WHITFORD
1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Second District.....F. L. KELLEY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.

Third District.....M. P. GORDAN
607 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fourth District.....EDWARD NOTHNAGLE
1717 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fifth District.....JAMES F. CASEY
5051 Maffitt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District.....G. C. GADBOIS
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.

Seventh District.....C. F. OLIVER
1045 King St., Denver, Colo.

Eighth District.....J. L. MCBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS' DEPARTMENT

President.....JULIA O'CONNOR
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary.....MARY BRADY
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Magazine Chat

The poem "All Souls' Day" published in this issue of the Journal is by Otto Freund, who at one time was secretary to Willis J. Spaulding, superintendent of the Springfield electric municipally owned power plant. He is brother of Mrs. Celia Freund of the staff of the International Office. Mr. Freund's poem was included in a collection made by Thomas Moulton, of London, England, published in this country by Harcourt, Brace & Company.

The photograph on the cover which so vividly suggests the idea of planning was lent to this Journal by the Stanford Paper Company, Washington, D. C.

Thus we have new instances as to how the formation of the monthly issues of your Journal are acts of collaboration between many different types of persons and organizations.

George F. Milton, reference to whom was made in the December issue of the Journal as being editor of the Chattanooga Times, is in fact editor of the Chattanooga News.

As writers grow in magnitude, their social views are often forgotten. So it was with Mark Twain, whose anniversary was celebrated in November, 1935. Twain was an ardent believer in organized labor. He told W. D. Howell, whose sympathies with labor are well known, that "in the union was the working man's only present hope of standing up like a man against money and the power of it." Twain's books are still classics. They are also monuments to the democratic spirit of America. But few people know that he was an ardent advocate of organized labor.

A. H. Feely, international representative of the union, spoke brilliantly over KERN, Bakersfield, Calif., about social assistance given members. More members should adopt this method of making the good work of their organization widely known.

Contents

	Page
Planning Idea Drives Toward Fulfillment	3
Fairy Story Viz. British Co-operatives	5
U. S. Gets Third World Power Conference	7
Accept Challenge of Thomas N. McCarter	8
Is Big Business Bigger Than Government?	10
Mr. Emery, Shall We Page Mr. Mulhall?	11
El Paso Case Exemplifies Utility Policy	12
Tawdry Tale of Kept Press Retold	13
L. U. Enters Field of Consumption Economics	14
Reform of Industry Must Start With Standards	15
Labor Unions Back Peace Mandate	16
Rail Unions Fire First Guns in Campaign	17
New Radio Union Recalls Magnificent Past	18
Restricted Production, World Phenomenon	19
Editorial	20
Woman's Work	22
Casey's Chronicles of the Work World	24
Correspondence	25



ETERNAL SNOWS

All Souls' Day

By

OTTO FREUND

The patient dead have slept, year after year,
Upon this quiet hill,
In unremembered rows, forever drear,
Forever still.

Through endless seasons, intimate with clay,
Deep under flowing lawns
They wait in passive silence for a day
That never dawns.

Novembers come and go; the frosts of night
Feed on the votive stone,
And dim the promises of life and light
Engraved thereon.

Whether or not beatitude may see
The end of their repose,
The harvest of November rains will be
December snows.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XXXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1936

NO. 1

Planning Idea Drives Toward Fulfillment

THE planning idea will not down. When Congress meets in January, it will have before it the resolution introduced at the end of the last session by Senator Bulkley, of Ohio. The resolution is, briefly, as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on manufactures, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to investigate the desirability of establishing a national economic council and to make recommendations with respect to the functions and duties which might be assigned to such council. The committee shall report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the result of its investigation, together with its recommendations."

"For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate in the Seventy-fourth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman."

It is reported in Washington that the national resources committee has prepared a bill which also is expected to advance the goal of national economic planning.

In February, 1931, Senator La Follette presented a bill to Congress that has never been acted upon. This bill is regarded by economists interested in economic planning as approaching more closely their ideas and the experiences of other countries than the Bulkley resolution. It is believed that progressives in Congress will likely follow the La Follette bill. One objection brought against the La Follette bill is that the planning council is made up of representatives of interests rather than of trained people who will act in an advisory capacity. The La Follette bill follows:

La Follette Bill Recalled

"To establish a national economic council.

When Congress convenes, the Bulkley resolution, or a new bill, will bring concept to the fore.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) there is hereby established a national economic council to be composed of 15 members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members of the council shall be selected annually from lists submitted by groups of associations and organizations representing the industrial, financial, agricultural, transportation, and labor interests of the United States, but not more than three such members shall be selected from the list submitted by each of such groups. The terms of office of the members of the council first taking office after the approval of this Act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, five at the end of the first year, five at the end of the second year, and five at the end of the fourth year, after the date of approval of this Act. The term of office of a successor to any such member of the council shall expire four years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed except that any member of the council appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term."

"(b) The President shall annually designate one of the members of the council as chairman and one as vice chairman of the council. The vice chairman shall act as chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman. A majority of the members of the council in office shall constitute a quorum but the council may function notwithstanding vacancies. The members of the council shall serve without salary but may be paid a per diem compensation not to exceed \$ while engaged upon the business of the council. Each member of the council shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses to and from the meetings of the council and his expenses incurred for subsistence, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law, while attending or traveling to or from such meetings."

"SEC. 2. (a) The council—

"(1) Shall keep advised with respect to general economic and business conditions in the United States;

"(2) Shall consider problems affecting the economic situation of the United States and its citizens;

"(3) Shall endeavor to formulate proposals looking to the solution of such problems;

"(4) Shall make an annual report on or before the day of , to the President and to the Congress, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation or for other action; and

"(5) Shall, from time to time as it deems advisable, submit reports dealing with particular economic questions, together with its recommendations, to the President, to the Congress, and to the appropriate economic associations and organizations interested in such questions."

"(b) For the purposes of this Act, the council is authorized to make such rules and regulations, and by itself or through its officers, to make such investigations and to call for such information as it deems necessary. Any member of the council may sign subpoenas, and members and agents of the council, when authorized by the council, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony by deposition or otherwise, and receive evidence."

"(c) Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing. In case of disobedience to a subpoena the council may invoke the aid of any district or territorial court of the United States or the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the council, or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof."

"(d) The council is authorized to appoint a secretary, who shall receive a

salary of \$ per year and (1) in accordance with the civil service laws, to appoint, and, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, to fix the compensation of such additional officers, experts, examiners, clerks, and employees, and (2) to make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, and for printing and binding, law books, books of reference, and periodicals) as are necessary for executing the functions vested in the council by this Act.

"(e) The expense of the council, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the members of the council, or by their employees under their orders, in making any investigation, or upon official business in any other places than in the city of Washington, shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the council.

"(f) The principal office of the council shall be in the city of Washington, where its general sessions shall be held, but whenever the convenience of the public or of the parties may be promoted, or delay or expense prevented thereby, the council may hold special sessions in any part of the United States. The council may, by one or more members of the council, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties, in any part of the United States.

"(g) The council is authorized to adopt an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

"SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually the sum of \$, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this Act."

The hearings on the La Follette bill have not been ante-dated by events since 1931. Engineers, business leaders, labor leaders and economists reported to the sub-committee of the committee on manufactures and a great many of these favored a national economic council. The testimony of William Green outlined labor's position on the question of national economic planning:

Green Outlines Labor's Stand

"Even the simplest undertaking requires advance planning. To act and work intelligently we must know what we want to do, how to do it, and have ready the necessary materials and mechanisms. When we know the facts and have the facts under control we can plan exactly and further in advance of action. Just as successful living for the individual must be planned with the needs of future years in advance, so the successful operation of an industrial undertaking must be guided by advance planning that looks a number of years ahead.

"In the past two decades business planning based upon adequate accounting and production records has made great progress under the more progressive managements.

"We have found that individual estab-

lishments are handicapped by lack of planning on the part of other establishments in the industry.

"But industries are interdependent and mismanagement in one industry reacts directly upon those interrelated and indirectly upon the business situation. So interrelated are the possibilities for any business undertaking or any whole industry with the forces that condition business activity, that all individual plans must be formulated in the light of understanding of the general situation. On the other hand unless the general situation is watched and directed in accord with understanding growing out of co-



WILLIAM GREEN

ordinated discussions, the individual plant or industry is materially handicapped in planning over a number of years, because of the number of factors that are outside its control.

"Economic planning is in the early stages of development. We can not now definitely determine the agencies through which it can be carried on or the techniques to be used. We know, however, that information concerning the best practices developed in single plants and industries should be made universally available and that coordinated efforts by the groups concerned would result in substantial progress.

"We know that every functional group should be organized in the way that will most effectively enable each to advance its interests as an integrated part of a whole undertaking. Independent decision and co-operative action are equally necessary to this end.

"We know that co-ordinated discussion and agreements are necessary to promote the interests of associated activities, however small or large the scale. The conference method is the only one to which labor would subscribe at the present time, for this method safeguards the voluntary principles which we regard as essential to sustained progress and development. We believe voluntary or-

ganizations through the conference method can find the way to co-ordinated policies and the means to put them into effect. There is nothing mysterious about national planning—the new factors are co-ordination on a large scale and need for balance. We must have co-ordinated facts, co-ordinated discussion, and co-ordinated plans. We must find the principles of balance, by giving representation to all groups which influence or are influenced by situations and co-ordinating distribution and accumulation.

"The chief purpose of national planning is the maintenance of balance; that is, to keep income of consumers adequate to purchase capacity production. In other words, we should plan—not to restrict production—but to keep it steadily mounting as technical progress enables us to increase productivity.

"Our present difficulties are due to the failure of distribution to keep pace with production. Instead of increasing the volume of the outgoing stream of worker payments that constitute 80 per cent of the volume of consumer trade, an increased amount of the returns to industries have been dammed up for capital purposes. The result is a breakdown of our economic machinery.

"Since the cause of our difficulty is inadequate incomes in the hands of consumers to buy the full output of production, millions have been going without the necessities of life because they did not have money to buy the things which were available in the stores, and no industry has maintained sustained production at capacity volume. If purchasing power were provided through higher wages, practically every industry could operate at capacity and many would have to expand. In the state where the average wage income was lowest, \$674, the per capita yearly sales were lowest, \$172. For the 10 states with the lowest average income for workers, \$838, the per capita yearly sales were lowest, \$230. For those seven states where the average wage income was over \$1,500, the average per capita yearly sales were almost \$500. These sales figures were taken from the census of distribution made by the United States Census Bureau in 1929—the first census of distribution made by the federal government. It is significant to note that this is the first national audit of distribution, which in itself is an explanation of why we have not made more progress in balancing distribution and production. Information on distribution is an essential supplement to reports on manufacturers and other industries, in order to have an intelligent picture of business conditions.

Balance Much Needed

"To balance distribution and production, we must widen the channels which carry the flow of consumer incomes.

"Since the cause of trouble is inadequate distribution, our cure for the disease must be concerned with increasing the volume of consumer incomes.

(Continued on page 40)

Fairy Story viz. British Co-operatives

By E. INGLES, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Editor's note: Vice President Ingles went to England as fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress from Canada. He found the co-operative movement of preferred interest and has brought back this important report. Of significance to American labor this is, in view of the breakdown of private capitalism.

SPEAK of the labor movement and immediately, in the minds of a great number of people, there spring visions of controversy over wages, hours of work, overtime rates, ratio and education of apprentices, holiday periods and such like. And there are some people who stretch their imaginations to grotesque lengths to read into the activities of the labor movement "restriction of output." Of course they know differently. It is done, really, to discredit the movement.

The activities above referred to, of course, form a great part of the activities of the labor movement, but not all by any means. There are social betterments which are not attainable through employer-employee relations in which the labor movement has a pertinent interest. All the activities, regardless of the form they take, tend to one purpose; to bring to the common people a fuller measure of happiness and contentment. To attain this objective no possibility is overlooked, and so the ramifications of the labor movement are many and varied.

Many are the avenues examined in search for methods to improve the lot of the common people. Legislative bodies, federal, state and municipal, are besieged in an effort to bring about this end and a great deal of success has attended efforts in this direction. There are, however, still other activities which have merit.

The writer, while in England recently, had an opportunity to study an institution which is contributing much toward the attainment of a better social order. The story of the origin and the extent of the development of this institution reads like a fairy story. A romantic fairy story. Yet one pregnant with practical results. I have in mind the British co-operative movement and particularly the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

In 1844 28 men, flannel weavers, other artisans, and a few small business men and such like got together a capital of 28 pounds (approximately \$140) by two penny and three penny subscriptions, and in December of that year opened a little shop in Toad Lane in Rochdale, Lancashire. This was not the first attempt at this type of social betterment. Several attempts had been made in the past. Notable among them was the Owen effort which was carried on at New Lanark, beginning 1779 and later at other places. An unsuccessful effort had

British Co-operative Wholesale Society as seen at first hand is store-keeping, but on a magnificent scale. Labor is backbone of venture. Workers manage huge business.

already been made at Rochdale. The objects of the 1844 effort as stated at the time were to assist the workers in securing unadulterated necessities of life at reasonable cost and the "ultimate aim of a self-supporting community." In the latter part of the objective they never succeeded, in fact there is no record that they attempted it. They did succeed in vastly improving the position of millions of the working classes by enabling them to obtain their provisions and other necessities cheap and pure, to avoid the mill stone of debt, to save money and to secure necessities and the odd item of luxury and ease which under the ordinary system of trading they could never secure, and who shall say they are not on the way to accomplishment of the latter part of their original project? It is not the intention here to enter into a discussion of the theory of co-operative trading or the merits of the previous attempts. I am going to try to give an insight into the accomplishments and ramifications of the present movement as it exists in Great Britain which sprang from the feeble effort made in 1844 in Rochdale, Lancashire.

Merchandising On a Grand Scale

In the starting and early development of the Rochdale Co-operative and the Co-operative Wholesale Society four men stood out, Charles Howarth, James Smithies, William Cooper and Samuel Ashworth. Later Abraham Greenwood and W. J. T. Mitchell joined this small group of outstanding figures in the early development of the movement. Big things are accomplished slowly. It was all very well to aim at a commonwealth, but first of all put the storekeeping right. The scheme was tried out amongst a few friends with meal and potatoes and succeeded. They then resolved on a new policy.

Charles Howarth is considered the inventor of the system. He was only 26 years of age and had already had some experience in an earlier society and had lost some hard earned money. He had carried a proposal to adopt the name "Equitable Pioneers" as the name of a society. But after the past experience the query arose, how was the society to be made equitable in fact? Howarth, who, by the way, had been nicknamed "the lawyer," had studied the Friendly Societies Act, and to him was

left the task of finding a solution to this problem. One night, so the story goes, he lay awake in bed thinking over the problem when he suddenly cried, "I've got it; I've got it!" His wife, awakened by his enthusiasm, asked if it was burglars he had got and when she heard what he really had got she advised him that he would do better if he would get to sleep. But there was no sleep for Howarth, he could not rest. He must explain to the others. He met Cooper at Smithies' house and explained. Membership in the new co-operative was to be open to everybody; cash sales; quarterly reckonings; a small limited interest on capital and the rest as dividend on purchases. Share capital would accumulate out of dividend; and more members would come into the fold; for the dividend would reduce prices and at the same time induce saving and so cause interest to be added to dividend. This was the meat of it. Instead of dividends being paid on capital invested, dividend was to be paid on volume of purchases made. In other words profits were to be divided amongst those, who by their purchases made the business a success and thereby created profits. Invested capital which merely enabled a start to be made was considered more in the nature of a loan and a stipulated rate of interest was to be paid thereon.

Movement Grew Rapidly

The store at Rochdale became a success. But not just as easy as that. Much hard work had to be put in. Samuel Ashworth, the shopkeeper, and William Cooper, the clerk, volunteered their services at 3 pence per hour and this was not to be paid if the venture did not succeed. With such enthusiasm and faith it just had to succeed. The news spread over the countryside. Store after store came into being. Soon the necessity for a wholesale became apparent. By 1860 the movement had grown to 200 stores. A meeting of the leaders of the various societies was held and the big subject was that of a federation for wholesale business. Here another obstacle cropped up. The law was in the way. One society could not invest in another nor own more than one acre of land. Nothing daunted the little group of far seeing men whom success had emboldened set out to have the law altered and they succeeded. In the year 1863 the "North of England Co-operative Wholesale Agency and Depot Society, Ltd.," was organized and with two men and a boy at No. 3 Cooper Street in Manchester commenced business in March of that year. The Wholesale Society had arrived.

The fact that the Co-operative Wholesale Society had arrived did not necessarily mean that it was immediately a success. The established business men were not lying down. Fortunately the

full force of their opposition did not appear until later when the movement was in a position to resist it. Evidently in the early days they did not take the movement seriously. They, apparently, also believed that workmen had no organizing or administrative ability. Years of anxious thought, hard work and small pay lay ahead. But the spirit and faith of the earlier days still predominated. Some of the early pioneers of the Wholesale Society gave their time for nothing. During the first year some of them became disheartened and wanted to wind up. What remained of their tiny capital (1,000 pounds) they wanted to divide before it was all lost. It was felt by the majority that the 1,000 pounds was meant for a great cause and they would lose it first rather than give up. That their decision was a wise one, there can now be no doubt. By 1872 the sales had climbed to a million a year.

Consumer Dictates Products

Sales continued to climb. Expansion was the note of the day. Production was the next step, but what did production mean? Their philosophy was that goods were not produced until they were produced to the right customer; that is until they had gone through all the processes to reach the consumer in the home. They held "serving human needs is but one process. The divisions of service are merely for convenience." Dr. Watt, one of the early enthusiasts, in speaking before the Manchester Statistical Society about this time put the case of the co-operator quite clearly in the following:

"It aims not at substituting companies' stores for those of the individual shopkeeper, but at making workingmen, and ultimately all men, their own shopkeepers; it aims not at substituting joint stock companies for individual employers, but at making all men, who need to work, their own employers; it aims not at substituting company-built cottages for those of individual landlords, but at making every working man, and ultimately every man his own landlord; it aims, in short, to do away with the exploitation of man by man for profit, and the total abolition of the capitalist middleman; and it seeks to accomplish all this without begging for or accepting pecuniary aid from philanthropists, and without seeking any help from legislatures other than the abolition

of such restrictive laws as operate unfairly against societies as compared with individuals."

The first factory—for biscuits and sweets—was opened at Crumpsall, Manchester. The next venture was a shoe factory at Leicester. Expansion and still more expansion, but money was necessary. A co-operative bank had been started but did not last long. In 1876 the C. W. S. Bank was started simply as a loan and deposit department and as soon as it was allowed by law to do so it became a real bank and began an undisturbed career. For the year 1934, the resources and trade of the bank were shown to be:

	£
Total assets	86,000,000
Deposits and withdrawals	644,250,000
Surplus	127,100

Thus more than £2,000,000 passes over the counter every working day in the year. The bank has nearly 10,000 trade union accounts.

Resists Depression

The years 1875 to 1880—slump years—created anxious moments and to use the words of Mr. J. T. W. Mitchell, the then president, "The Wholesale Society was in very great straits." However, for only two years 1878-9 was its trading progress checked and then it forged

ahead to new heights, annual sales to over three millions. The table below, showing the membership, capital and sales up to 1934 is indeed very illuminating.

One thousand forty societies were members of the C. W. S. in January, 1935. The local retail societies constitute the membership of the C. W. S. not the individual members. The individuals are the members of the local societies.

The Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., is another activity of the co-operative movement and is operated jointly by the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies. It was established in 1867 and now has 197 branches and 12,289 agents throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In the year 1934 its business activities were as follows:

Premium income	£
Ordinary life	1,168,862
Collective life	451,161
Industrial life	3,313,408
Fire	330,363
Accident	129,053
Employers liability	122,289
Motor	731,963
General	93,092
Total	6,340,191

Claims	£
Claims paid outstanding	3,057,791
Claims paid since commencement of society	27,058,000

Funds	£
Funds	18,259,387

Year	Number of members belonging to shareholding societies	Total capital £	Sales £	Net surplus £	Number of workers
1865	24,005	7,182	120,754	1,858	—
1885	507,772	841,175	4,793,151	77,630	1,731
1905	1,635,527	4,398,933	20,785,469	304,568	14,156
1925	3,778,659	45,369,050	76,585,764	1,053,504	34,908
1927	4,020,332	47,890,633	86,894,379	1,530,969	37,142
1929	4,565,372	59,229,542	89,288,125	1,396,974	40,485
1931	5,138,124	72,366,833	81,498,234	1,692,157	41,435
1934	5,983,810	93,500,000	90,177,672	2,052,498	47,492



CENOTAPH AND WHITEHALL, LONDON.

LONDON STREET SCENE NEAR WHITEHALL.

The English and Scottish Wholesale Societies jointly handled 127,351,861 pounds of tea with a value of £6,664,244, 3,485,874 pounds of coffee with a value of £192,904, and 5,498,028 pounds of cocoa and chocolate, with a value of £242,518. Jointly the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies own tea plantations in India of 29,822 acres and had a crop of 4,541,864 pounds in 1934 and the Ceylon Estate has 5,408 acres and had a crop of 1,046,028 pounds in 1934.

The products of
(Continued on p. 41)

U. S. Gets Third World Power Conference

THE third World Power Conference will convene in Washington, D. C. September 7 to 12, 1936. The American national committee, which will carry on the work of the conference, has just been announced by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, chairman. The committee represents a cross section of the electrical industry and has a number of labor representatives upon it, as well as a good representation of government officials who deal with power questions.

Morris L. Cooke, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, is chairman of the executive committee. Among the labor people are William Green, George M. Harrison, M. H. Hedges, and John L. Lewis. Among the government group are David Lilienthal, Arthur E. Morgan, both of the Tennessee Valley Authority; Senator Norris; Senator Wheeler; Senator Pitman; Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Frederick A. Delano, vice chairman of the national resources committee; Benjamin V. Cohen, general counsel, national power policy committee; Dr. Elwood Meade, director of the Bureau of Reclamation. Public ownership groups were represented by J. D. Ross, E. F. Scattergood, Judson King, Carl P. Thompson, Frank P. Walsh. Industry is represented by Floyd L. Carlisle, of the Morgan group; A. W. Robinson, of Westinghouse; Owen D. Young, of General Electric; John E. Zimmerman, of United Gas Improvement; Philip G. Gossler, Columbia Gas and Electric Company. A number of independent economists are represented on the committee by Stuart Chase, John T. Flynn, and engineers by Hugh L. Cooper and Milo R. Maltbie.

The program is elaborate. In general it deals with national power economy. Its principal sections are:

1. Physical and statistical basis.
2. Organization of the fuel industry.
3. Organization and regulation of electric and gas utilities.
4. National regional plan for most efficient utilization of natural resources.
5. Special problems of regional planning.
6. Rationalization of distribution.
7. Natural power and resources policies.

Will Appeal to Laymen

A departure is made in this program somewhat, inasmuch as it is conceived as not merely a convention for technicians, but one that will appeal to laymen as well.

The program has not shrunk from controversial topics. In section 3, the question of public regulation of privately-owned gas and electric utilities is expected to be treated. Relative to this last topic, the program suggests that papers

Washington will be host to world figures in electrical field. Labor men co-operate with American National Committee.

on the subject of public ownership should treat the relationship between public and private operation from these standpoints: The maintenance of private initiative vs. public social responsibility; economic advance in terms of lowest consumer costs and the different distribution of benefits and costs between consumers and others which the two systems afford.

Another question of prime importance deals with national and regional planning in their relation to the conservation



of natural resources. The question of the relationship of water power generation and coal generation is also up for discussion. Rural electrification is treated.

Fifty Countries Represented

The World Power Conference is a federation of national committees and representatives of some 50 countries, organized in 1924 upon the initiative of the late D. N. Dunlop, of Great Britain. The officers of the conference and its executive council have been:

President: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Derby, K. G., Great Britain, 1924-30. Sc. Exzellenz Geh. Baurat Dr.-Ing. E. H. O. von Miller (deceased), Germany, 1930—.

Chairman, International Executive Council: D. N. Dunlop (deceased), O. B. E., Great Britain, 1924-35. Sir Harold Hartley, C. B. E., F. R. S., Great Britain, 1935—.

Vice Chairman, International Executive Council: Dr. Edouard Tissot, Switzerland.

Secretary, International Executive Council, C. H. Gray, Esq., Great Britain.

The purpose of the World Power Conference is to consider how the sources of heat and power may be adjusted nationally and internationally:

By considering the potential resources of each country, in hydro-electric power, coal, oil and other fuels, and minerals.

By comparing experiences in the development of scientific agriculture, irrigation, and transportation by land, air and water.

By conferences of engineers, technical experts and fuel experts, and authorities on scientific and industrial research.

By consultations of the consumers of fuel and power and the manufacturers of the instruments of production of power.

By conferences on technical education to review the educational methods in different countries, and to consider means by which the existing facilities may be improved.

By discussion on the financial and economic aspects of industry, nationally and internationally.

By conferences on the possibility of establishing a permanent world bureau for the collection of data, the preparation of inventories of the world's resources, and the exchange of industrial and scientific information through appointed representatives in the various countries.

The International Commission on Large Dams of the World Power Conference will also hold its convention in the same place and at the same time.

Post Office Clerks "Tell the World"

By GILBERT E. HYATT,
Legislative Representative, National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks is now utilizing two of the newer mediums of communication, radio and the "silver screen," to tell little-known facts about the postal service.

A film, "Here Comes the Mail" is now being circulated. It sets forth all the unknown and mysterious processes by which a letter, dropped into a mailbox or chute, finally arrives at its destination whether this be in the same city or across the world. The collection service, the work of the highly trained technicians known as "distributors," the railway mail, the various processes in the city of destination before it is finally turned over to your letter carrier, are all shown. Along with this are "shots" of the money order, C. O. D., postal savings and the other activities of the "biggest business in the world."

(Continued on page 42)

Accepts Challenge of Thomas N. McCarter

THE EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, a union of utility employers, does not believe in organization for workers. Its president, Thomas N. McCarter, who has been frequently in the public prints, is also president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, a holding company which operates the Public Service Electric and Gas Company of New Jersey, which in turn serves most principal cities of the state of New Jersey.

Incidentally, the New Jersey holdings of Thomas N. McCarter and associates are the most expensive utility holdings in the United States—to the consumer. President McCarter is no more interested in low electric rates than he is in union organization.

Representatives of the company under the direction of McCarter have thrown the gauge of battle to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the reply of the electrical workers to McCarter's illegal policy is the creation of a special committee of the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association on Utility Legislation, 190 Belmont Avenue, Newark, N. J.

It is no exaggeration to say that the eyes of the United States are directed toward New Jersey where the opposing forces are lining up because the president of the Edison Electric Institute is also president of the utility involved.

Kloter Acts as Director

Edward F. Kloter, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been assigned by the International Office to work with the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association in the defensive campaign now going forward. Mr. Kloter said, "When the State Electrical Workers Association launched its campaign for lower rates in New Jersey, there was a magnificent response through the public press. Some of the newspapers noticed the campaign editorially. One paper in Perth Amboy questioned the union's sincerity. It said: 'The campaign started by the electrical union smacks of something more than a rate reduction endeavor.' The union does not grant the justice of this supposed inconsistency. The union wants organization but the union experience has been throughout the United States that where utilities are unfair to the working force and deny organization, they are also unfair to the public and charge rates at a high level. The two go together.

"Newspapers which are anxious to protect the interests of utilities seldom remember that low paid employees of utilities are also consumers of electricity. They are strictly within their rights as consumers in seeking lower utility rates in an effort to raise their own standards of living," continued Mr. Kloter.

President of Edison Electric Institute—one big union of utility employers—denies organization to workers. Incidentally head of most expensive (to consumer) system in United States.

Consumers Deeply Interested

The New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association has already announced that they will co-operate with consumers in that state for securing lower electric rates. This announcement was made in December and has brought to the association scores of letters, telegrams and telephone calls from merchants, small industries and even public officials, requesting that the campaign be not confined to merely an effort to secure lower domestic rates but lower commercial and municipal rates. The New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association has pointed out through the public press that the rate for domestic consumers in the State of New Jersey is the highest in the United States. These findings are based on data collected by the Federal Power Commission.

The State Association of Electrical Workers points out, through its chairman, R. A. Jahn, Trenton, that the Newark area is distinguished by short lines, heavy concentration of population and great industrial areas; all factors which should make for low rates.

Across the bay, the metropolis of New York City is paying 16 per cent less for electricity for domestic uses than the consumers of Newark, New Jersey, Hoboken, Union City and 20 other cities of the New Jersey area. At that, rates in New York City are high compared to

rates in Washington, D. C., Buffalo, San Francisco, Houston and Minneapolis, and numerous other cities, the table announced by Mr. Jahn indicates.

Typical Costs for 25 Kilowatt Hours of Electrical Energy for Domestic Users as Compiled By Federal Trade Commission

Washington, D. C.	\$.98
Baltimore, Md.	1.25
Boston, Mass.	1.65
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.66
Toledo, Ohio	1.75
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.25
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.13
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.55
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.55
Kansas City, Mo.	1.63
Houston, Texas	1.30
San Francisco, Calif.	1.53
New York City, N. Y.	1.80
Newark, N. J.	2.15

The legislative committee of the State Electrical Workers Association is meeting almost weekly in Trenton and Newark because its members believe that the situation precipitated by McCarter's refusal to treat with the union demands such constant action.

McCarter is also a director of the Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, Philadelphia Electric Company, United Engineers and Constructors, Inc., United Gas Improvement Company, The American Super Power Company, The United Corporation, and The Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

McCarter is not a utility man in the sense of being a technically trained engineer. He came to the utility business out of New Jersey politics. He is a lawyer. He was at one time judge of the First District Court of Newark and member of the state senate. He was even chairman of the Republican state committee and this perhaps accounts for his interest in political questions. He went from the attorney-generalship of New Jersey to the head of the Public Service Corporation in New Jersey.

The Edison Electric Institute, the union to which Mr. McCarter and his utility belong, has about 700 operating companies in its membership and 20,000 utility executives therein. The Edison Electric Institute is a new name for an old association. It will be recalled that the National Electric Light Association, the trade association which is now called the Edison Electric Institute, came in for a great deal of public dis-esteem two years ago, when the Federal Trade Commission made its report on subversive activities of utilities. So bitter was public sentiment against the National Electric Light Association that its manager felt that it would be better to



EDWARD F. KLOTER

change its name to Edison Electric Institute. It did not, however, change its executive personnel nor did it change its aims and purposes.

The stigma of propaganda attached to the N. E. L. A. was at first blamed on the then disgraced Insull. In keeping with the season of the new year, the newly organized institute adopted a set of beautiful resolutions to govern its future conduct—despite the fact that critics had remarked on seeing the carryover of officers from the old N. E. L. A., "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

New Rules Mere Lure

The new rules included the filing of annual reports by member companies, the auditing of their books by independent, outside auditors, the improvement of electric service, the lowering of rates. The organization promises to "divest itself of all semblance of propaganda activities" and politics, and to "assume an attitude of frankness and ready co-operation in its dealings with the public and with regulatory bodies." The institute admonished its members by declaring that thereafter statements "shall be accurate and clearly indicate their source" and that "charges to the operation company (by the holding company) shall be reasonable and commensurate with the value of the services rendered and the fair cost thereof to the company furnishing the service."

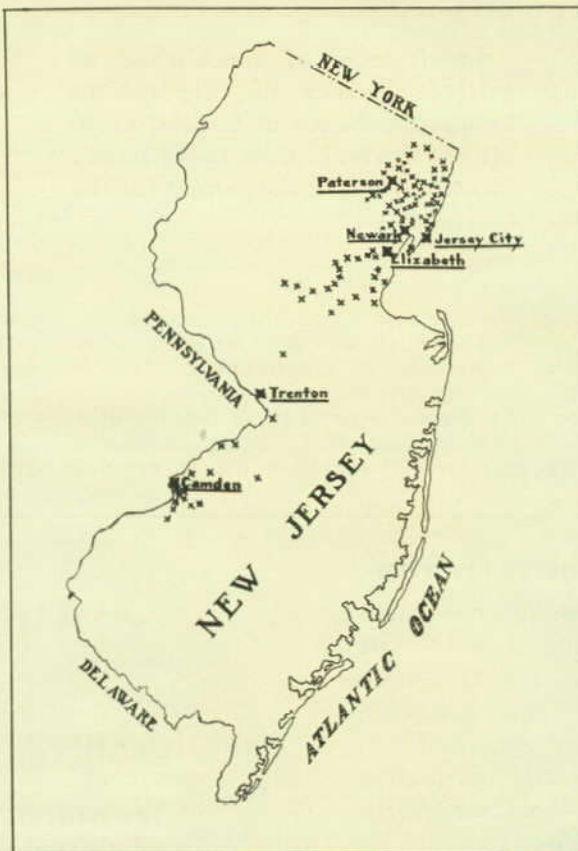
The institute announced plans to continue the engineering and sales activities of the old organization. Fact-finding, instead of fact faking, is to become a specialty. Membership is confined to electric operating and holding companies. Manufacturers, dealers and contractors, formerly members of the N. E. L. A. are excluded.

Stays in Politics

Before the institute was three weeks old one of its member companies had violated the promise of future co-operation with regulatory authorities. The Brooklyn Edison Company challenged the right of the New York Public Service Commission to question its labor policies when that body attempted to investigate the discharge of 5,000 employees by the company at a time when it had both work to be done and the necessary funds for wages for these workers.

Still practicing the predatory methods of Insullism, the Edison Electric Institute began early in its career to throw the bulk of its weight against the Roosevelt recovery program, because one plank of that program included an effort to secure lower electric rates for the consumer. During the formative period of adopting the NRA codes for industry, the utility trade association wormed its way into the very headquarters of the National Recovery Administration. It then proceeded to bore from within and

INTRICATE NETWORK OF McCARTER'S UTILITIES IN NEW JERSEY



NEW JERSEY IS A HEAVILY POPULATED AREA, AND THIS ALONE SHOULD MAKE FOR EASY DISTRIBUTION AND LOWER RATES.

was all but successful in an attempt to get a utility code accepted which would have created one of the largest industrial monopolies in history. The lawyers representing utility leaders before the NRA code hearings in Washington were incidentally the same lawyers who had represented utility magnates during the Federal Trade Commission investigation.

At the E. E. I. convention in June of last year, the institute tried to divert the stream of public criticism invoked by the Federal Trade Commission's continued expose, by accusing the commission of maliciously besmirching the industry at the behest of politicians. Hitting at Roosevelt's federal power projects, the convention branded the government as "oppressor, competitor and executioner" and declared that the industry must educate the man in the street to the effect that any government yardstick for electric rates is unfair.

In the next breath speakers arose in the convention to urge that utilities undertake a concerted drive to sell electric appliances to customers, to satisfy the craving for electrified homes resulting from the government's program. The utilities could thus "cash in on this priceless free advertising and publicity."

McCarte Orders Test Case

The Tennessee Valley Authority has been the target of a series of propaganda attacks by the institute for nearly

two years. The TVA has been declared a threat to states' rights, and to private investment and enterprise. Mr. McCarte, president of the association, urged a speedy testing of the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley program before the Supreme Court. The Edison Electric Institute is known already to have paid \$50,000 to a law firm in Birmingham, Ala., for work on the case of Ashwander vs. Tennessee Valley Authority and \$1,992 additional in connection with the reporting of the case. It proposes to participate further in the cost of appealing the case until the Supreme Court has rendered a decision.

Purpose of this so-called test case is to prevent the public from receiving education as to what are proper rates, via the yard stick route.

The Edison Institute has declared microscopic any savings which would devolve upon the consumer as a result of lower electric rates. For the tidy sum of \$35,000, plus incidental expenses, the institute hired two rather famous lawyers—one a candidate for democratic nomination to the presidency of the United States in 1932—Newton D. Baker and James M. Beck, to write an opinion which proclaimed not only that federal power projects, such as the TVA are unconstitutional, but even federal grants and loans to local governments for municipal power plants.

Million Dollar Lobby Exposed

The most covert activity of the utility industry was the \$1,500,000 power lobby, sensationally uncovered in Washington this summer, to defeat the Wheeler-Rayburn holding company bill. The lobby, acting chiefly under the name of the Committee of Public Utility Executives, bombarded Congress with literature against the bill—for which it paid the publicity firm of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross at the rate of \$5,000 a month. The committee, acting under the chairmanship of Philip H. Gadsden, who since 1919 has been vice president of Morgan's United Gas Improvement Company, also aroused utility stockholders to deluge their Congressmen with letters and telegrams of protest. One enthusiastic holding corporation, the Associated Gas and Electric Company (though not a member of the Edison Electric Institute), took thousands of names out of city directories and signed them to Western Union telegrams to Congressmen. When the U. S. Senate began to investigate the power lobby, Western Union employees hastily removed the duplicates of these messages from their files and burned them.

A. C. Oliphant, who heads a "factual information service" in Washington, testified at the Senate investigation that his firm grosses \$30,000 a year for ad-

(Continued on page 40)

Is Big Business Bigger Than Government?

IN this tragic new year of America's life the salient fact is the revolutionary tactics of big business against government. Of such huge proportion and of such intensity is this drive against regulation, that every American citizen may well ask the question, is business bigger than government? The corollary query is, if big business wins, has the Fascist state already arrived in the United States?

Here are some of the developments of the new year in the extra-legal activities of big business:

1. Have denied the principle of industrial co-operation with labor as promulgated by Coordinator George L. Berry.

2. Have thrown more than 500 lawsuits against the government and its legal agencies.

3. Have declared open war against regulation of any kind such as prescribed by the Guffey Coal Act, the National Labor Relations Act and the Securities Act.

4. Have in one instance sought to break up by rowdism duly and properly called government conferences.

5. Have sabotaged recovery by delaying co-operation with federal government in the matter of loans, relief, etc.

6. Have set up super-council to direct war against government.

7. Have organized the greatest lobby in the history of the United States to cripple legislation protecting the general welfare of the republic.

The state of mind of big business was vividly revealed by the conference, or the lack of it, on industrial co-operation called by Coordinator George L. Berry in December. The high point of the whole week was reached when a representative of a trade association jumped on a seat in a government auditorium, harangued the crowd, in an attempt to take over the meeting and created uproar and confusion. He called the presiding government official a liar, he refused to subside when he was ruled out of order, and when told to go and hire a hall, he summoned the crowd to make a demonstration on the front steps of the government building. This was only a dramatic episode which served to reveal the policies of big business in reference to industrial co-operation.

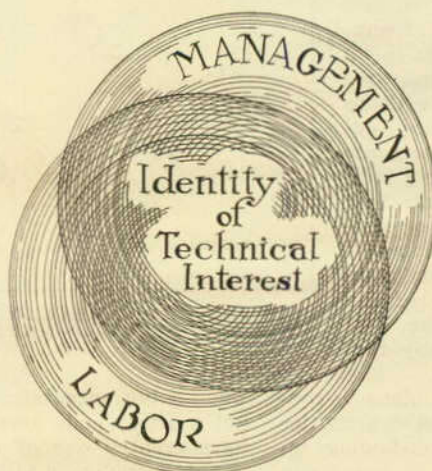
More than 2,000 persons attended this meeting called by Major Berry. These were representatives, however, chiefly of workers and managers. Possibly 8,000

Lawlessness is established as settled practice of corporations by open defiance of federal regulation. Business men brew heady Fascist drink, as they shout for the Constitution.

business men refused to attend the conference at all, and there were few representatives of big business. This is apparently public notice served on the United States government that big business does not intend to embark upon a policy of co-operation but is pressing

Two Spheres Overlap

The two Spheres—Management and Labor—are finding that they have much in common, especially when labor is given opportunity to make technical contribution to industry—to share in the romance of management. It is no wonder that the idea of union co-operative management is spreading to other industries, other nations for a fair trial, in the court of trial and error.



the class struggle with all its power and might.

However, some of the larger industries did co-operate with the conference. These were representatives from the tobacco trades, river and harbor improvement section of the construction group, wholesale and retail food distribution, fabricated leather products, electrical supply and machinery, chemicals and a few others.

In contrast to the lawlessness of big business was labor's policy. Every group within the conference was represented by a labor official. The Metal Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor issued the following important statement on industrial co-operation in its relationship to government at the time of the meeting called by Major Berry:

"American wage earners are vitally interested in stability of industry, stability of employment, and the right to have a voice in connection with terms of employment and conditions of labor.

"For 12 years there has existed an industrial situation which has thrown millions of wage earners out of employ-

ment and which has prevented wage earners from being the type of consumers they must be if agriculture and industry are to prosper.

"There are certain basic conditions which require adjustment and regulation. It has been evident, for many years, that the work day was so long as to create unemployment. It has been evident, for many years, that the wages paid from the values created by industry were so economically unsound that it was impossible for the wage earners to purchase in sufficiently large quantities to give agriculture and industry a healthful volume of production.

"Child labor must be abolished so that in non-hazardous occupations no one under 16 years of age can be employed,

and no one under 18 years of age in hazardous occupations.

"Hours of labor should be materially reduced through voluntary agreements by employers. Where this method fails, then state and federal legislation becomes necessary.

"The question of all wages may be outside of the field of legislation, but it is necessary that the federal and state governments should provide minimum wage rates and equally important that the govern-

ment in its purchases should not enter into contracts with employers who fail to pay the prevailing rate of wage established through voluntary agreement between employers and their organized employees.

"As organization is as essential to wage earners as to employers, and as many employers refuse to permit their employees to organize for their self-protection, it is essential that federal agencies should exist for the purpose of guaranteeing and protecting labor's right to organize and to be represented by labor organizations of their own choosing.

"As experience indicates the necessity for federal legislation regulating practices and industrial conditions, including minimum wages and maximum hours in certain industries, we are convinced that additional measures of this kind should be enacted by Congress, such legislation to be based upon the principles of official recognition of labor embodied in the Railway Labor Act, which has been sustained by decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

(Continued on page 41)

Mr. Emery, Shall We Page Mr. Mulhall?

“WHETHER we like it or not, industry much against its will has been forced in sheer self-defense to enter the political arena or be destroyed as a private enterprise.” Thus, Clinton L. Bardo, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, announced to the United States that his association, which has been in politics since its inception, would enter the political field.

James Emery, general counsel for the National Manufacturers Association, seconded Mr. Bardo's remarks, and since the meeting of the association in December these pious and pompous words of the two industrial leaders have elicited much levity from commentators. Newspapers have already been ungracious enough to recall the Mulhall episode which in 1913 shocked the United States a good deal as the Teapot Dome incident shocked the country 10 years later.

In 1913 Martin M. Mulhall, self-styled field agent of the National Manufacturers Association, gave a series of written confessions to the New York World. He turned over to the New York World about that time about 20,000 letters and documents showing the widespread activities of the National Manufacturers Association in corrupting members of the U. S. Congress and even the President of the United States.

This series of articles began in the World, Sunday, June 29, 1913. Thereupon a selected committee from the House of Representatives made an investigation of the charges, in accord with a resolution introduced in the House expressing the aim of the investigation thus: “to determine whether lobbyists of the said National Manufacturers Association or of the said Association, or any officer, agent or member thereof, did in fact reach in influence either for business, political, or sympathetic reasons, or otherwise the said representatives for any one of them.” The proceedings of this select committee filled four large volumes.

At that time James A. Emery, counsel of the National Manufacturers, was called by Mulhall “chief of the lobby.”

Here is a summary of the charges brought by Mulhall, which never were substantially refuted:

1. The National Manufacturers Association posed as a non-political organization.
2. It was in fact a political organization purely and simply, and for 10 years secretly played an important role in promoting tariff, anti-labor and general business legislation.
3. The creature and instrument of the National Manufacturers Association was the National Council of Industrial Defense.
4. So powerful was the lobby headed by Emery that the association often managed to secure control of important

Latest move of National Manufacturers Association fools no one who recalls devious political adventures of that reactionary body.

committees in the House including those on labor and judiciary legislation.

5. For its aggrandizement the Association caused to be created the Tariff Commission in the Taft administration.

6. That financial reward for services performed for the association was actu-



JIM EMERY

He is known the nation over as the leader of industrial Tories.

ally paid to James Watson, of Indiana; James T. McDermott, of Illinois; John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Kittridge Huskins, of Vermont; Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine; Henry M. Bunn, of Ohio; J. J. Gardner, of New Jersey; Ralph B. Cole, of Ohio.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota; J. Adam Bede and men even higher up were tarred in Mulhall's charges of undue influence. About 50 other public officials were involved. Mulhall stated that among his activities he was to plant spies in labor unions, to seek to discredit labor officials, that he was supplied with \$40,000 with which to bribe Samuel Gompers and failing in this sought to secure a secret meeting between Gompers and the president of the National Manufacturers Association, at which time Gompers was to be surprised by witnesses and stamped as a traitor to labor. He disbursed all in all about \$200,000 in this purpose of corrupting labor unions.

Now in December in the year of grace 1935, the Manufacturers Association has issued a platform and creed which should be scanned by every American citizen. The central plank of this platform is “private ownership and control of the facilities of production, distribution, and living are recognized as essential to the preservation of individual liberty and progress. Ownership or control of these facilities by the government make for a planned economy and a static society and autocracy.”

Labor will get a smile from this declaration: “Under the American system all the agencies of production, land and labor, capital and management, are free to create wealth, produce economic goods and to seek openings for enterprise in open competition with all others.” Labor will wonder how free it is to engage in free enterprise and free competition with the National Manufacturers Association when this organization perpetually opposes the organization of workers.

The individualism of the pronouncement is further stressed:

“Individual achievement, self reliance and thrift are the foundations of progress and security. The opportunities and inducements for the individual to advance and attain true security through his own ambition, ability and effort must be preserved and expanded. These opportunities must be promoted by policies which remove the obstructions to re-employment in productive enterprise.

“Under the American system government has no valid sanction to use its taxing power to penalize thrift and success; to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people by unwarranted expansion of governmental activities; to destroy the rights of citizens in the ownership of private property by engaging in competition with them; to attempt by indirection what it has not the power to do directly; to coerce the states, local governments, and individuals into acceptance of its dictates upon matters not delegated to it by the Constitution; or to attempt changes not within its province under the Constitution.

“Excessive taxation is a burden on production; it increases costs and reduces standards of living. Many of those who never see a tax bill pay a large part of the total taxes in the cost of what they buy. Taxation for wasteful or unproductive uses destroys buying power, curtails production and reduces the opportunities for employment. It bars the way to prosperity.

“Government spending without provision for its financing except by a constantly expanding public debt, postpones the day of reckoning, unfairly the burden of taxation on to the future, and arouses fear of impending disaster. Under such policies there inevitably comes a time when the government can no longer support spending by taxation or by the sale of its securities.”

El Paso Case Exemplifies Utility Policy

BEING prosecuted for the violation of the National Labor Relations Act, the El Paso Electric Company exercised an old lawyer's trick by seeking to prosecute the Labor Board. This is the view of the case of the El Paso Electric Company vs. the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, now in the federal courts in El Paso, that is held in Washington. The chronology of the case reveals the company's strategy.

Local Union No. 585, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers filed charges with the Regional Labor Board, Fort Worth, Texas, in October. Charges were duly investigated by the Regional Labor Board and complaint filed. The National Labor Relations Board set the hearing for November 18 at El Paso. While the company's chief counsel filibustered for two days, Dillon Anderson, a foreign lawyer, of Houston, flew to Waco, Texas, and sought to secure an injunction from Judge Boynton, federal judge, halting the hearing. The court refused to issue such an injunction but issued a writ to show cause why the hearing should not be estopped.

The hearing continued for 10 days and the testimony elicited from the company's witnesses proved the electrical workers' union case, but the second injunction asked for by the company's attorneys sought to enjoin the board from issuing a decision. Thereafter in Waco, on November 29, the company put in the amended complaint which again caused a delay in the case, and the subsequent hearing was set for El Paso on December 16. At this hearing the company again amended the complaint, seeking delay—this time bringing suit for damages against the director of the Regional Labor Board and the vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The court continued the case until January 5.

W. L. Ingram, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, writing in the Labor Advocate of El Paso, labor paper, estimates that the company is spending \$250 a day on legal fees, all of which are being taken from the pockets of consumers of electricity in El Paso.

Scouting the tactics of the El Paso Electric Company, the National Labor Relations Board, acting within its rights under the Act, quashed the original complaint against the company and transferred the case to Washington. The National Labor Relations Board, in making this transfer, made it clear that the board's action should not in any manner be construed as admitting the truth of the allegations of bad faith.

The board is expected to hear the case itself. However, the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act is to be tested before the United States Supreme Court at an early date. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers felt that some injustice had been done its case, however, by the

El Paso Electric Company prefers law suits to fact-finding; class warfare to co-operation; high legal costs to economy.

transfer to Washington. There follows in full the text of the National Labor Relations Board's order to transfer the case and the response to this order sent as a communication by the International Office to the National Labor Relations Board:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
"NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS
BOARD

"In the matter of
"EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY
"and

"LOCAL UNION NO. 585, of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

"Case No. XVI-R-1 and XVI-C-1

"Order Transferring Matter to Board, Quashing Complaint, Revoking Order Directing Investigation and Hearing and Revoking Order Designating Trial Examiner.

"Whereas a hearing in the above entitled matter was commenced on November 18, 1935, pursuant to a complaint and notice of hearing issued by the National Labor Relations Board, by the Regional Director for the Sixteenth Region, based upon sworn charges filed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 585, and

"Whereas the respondent appeared at the hearing, argued a motion to dismiss which was denied, presented objections to the form of complaint which were overruled and evidence going to the merits of the complaint was taken, and

"Whereas subsequently the respondent filed suit in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas, to enjoin the proceeding on the ground of the alleged unconstitutionality of the Act, and on the ground that the Regional Director and Regional Attorney instituted this proceeding in bad faith in conspiracy with union officials for the purpose of creating discord among the employees of the El Paso Electric Company, and

"Whereas without in any manner admitting the truth of the allegations of bad faith against the Regional Director and Regional Attorney, but in order to remove any possible ground for objection in that regard, and to take to itself the investigation of the entire matter, the Board considers it desirable to quash the said complaint heretofore issued herein under the National Labor Relations Act, and for that purpose and for the purpose of investigating the matter under its

own direct supervision, to transfer the matter to the Board, which action it deems necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act,

"Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that, pursuant to the powers vested in the Board under the National Labor Relations Act and Section 35 of Article II of National Labor Relations Board Rules and Regulations, Series I, dated September 14, 1935, this proceeding be and it is hereby transferred to and continued before the Board, and the complaint issued against the El Paso Electric Company under date of November 8, 1935, is hereby quashed and the proceedings commenced thereunder hereby terminated; that the proceedings commenced under a petition for certification of representatives, filed October 31, 1935, pursuant to Section 9(a) of the Act and heard simultaneously with the above described proceedings, be and they hereby are terminated and the order directing an investigation and hearing thereunder is revoked; and further, that the order dated November 11, 1935, designating Philip G. Phillips as Trial Examiner, is hereby revoked.

"Signed at Washington, D. C., this twelfth day of December, 1935.

"J. WARREN MADDEN,
"Chairman,
"JOHN M. CARMODY,
"Member,
"EDWIN S. SMITH,
"Member."

(SEAL)

"INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

"December 13, 1935.

"National Labor Relations Board,
"Washington, D. C.

"Gentlemen:

"ATTENTION: Mr. J. Warren Madden
Mr. John M. Carmody
Mr. Edwin S. Smith

"We have received today from Benedict Wolf, secretary, order transferring matter to board, quashing complaint, revoking order directing investigation and hearing, and revoking order designating trial examiner. This in case No. XVI R-1 and XVI C-1.

"This order becomes a matter of great surprise to officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In keeping with the requirements and regulations, Series 1, and rules and regulations of the National Labor Relations Board, this organization filed in due course a complaint against the El Paso Electric Company with the Regional Labor Board at Fort Worth. These charges were duly investigated by the official of the Regional Labor Board. Complaint was issued against the El Paso Electric Company; a hearing was assigned as of November 18; a hearing was held and full evidence taken. At a great deal of

(Continued on page 39)

Tawdry Tale of Kept Press Retold

By P. J. KING, Machinists' Union, Boston

Review, "Freedom of the Press," by George Seldes. Bobbs-Merrill Co., \$2.75. New York, N. Y.

A GREAT many of us resemble Will Rogers in one thing: "All we know is what we read in the papers." What Will gained from reading the papers answered his needs nicely. His light quips never cut deeply and he was well paid by those who were content with things as they are. But for the most of us, who read but little beyond the "papers," what we read has an important bearing on our welfare, both present and future.

What our newspapers contain and how powerful forces in the background seek to control and guide its news is effectively exposed by Mr. Seldes. His book is deservedly among the season's best sellers in non-fiction. His experiences and intimate contact behind the scenes, as correspondent on the nation's leading newspapers, qualify him to speak with facts and authority. His book is divided into four parts: (1) The Romance and Realities; (2) The Corrupting Influences, with chapters devoted to the power of advertising, bad medicine, utilities, oil, big business, propaganda, the 1929 crash; (3) Source and Forces—Associated Press, New York Times, Hearst and the poisonous springs of world news; (4) The Struggle for a Free Press—the press and the individual; Free Press vs. Free Labor, battle for press freedom; the roll of honor for newspapers and journalists who have fought hard for justice and the crushing of injustice; and finally he outlines the possibilities of a real free press.

In the 1920's millions undergoing disillusion vaguely realized that they had been deceived by newspaper war propaganda. In the 1930's the myths of cyclical depressions and prosperity-around-the-corner again shook the confidence of the public. Such illusions are largely created by powerful forces which do not want the facts, from the millionaire divorce to a war scare, presented truthfully. Although we keep repeating great phrases which have become platitudes—that the bulwark of our liberties is the free press; that freedom springs from uncensored printing; that war and peace and a new deal for all men depend largely on public opinion and information; that our daily lives and the future of international relations are ordered by the new estate, the fourth, which has become more important than state and church and armed forces—we still remain ignorant or indifferent to the power which shapes our destiny.

Examples of Cash Influence

Here are a few examples of the corrupting influences of advertising: When Upton Sinclair exposed the horrors of the Jungle in Chicago, Swift and Company spent millions of dollars a month to defeat regulating bills in Congress.

Here is newspaper cavalcade with cheap commercialism, servile worship at shrine of big business, hypocritical piety, and unfairness to labor.

Newspapers had full-page advertisements of this firm—not to sell products of Swift, but solely to defeat government regulation. Armour and Company were paying over \$2,000 a page to all farm publications of the country—not for advertisements, but for "special articles."

On one occasion the Bethlehem Steel Company, faced with a public demand for a nationally owned armor plant, ran a series of full-page advertisements in 3,257 publications, at a cost of millions of dollars. It later printed favorable editorials and news items from the daily and weekly newspapers. The advertising helped to defeat the project for a national armor-plate works.

Where is the press when a third party arrives? What does the press do to Progressive, Farmer-Labor Party, Non-Partisan League and a hundred state and local independent party candidates? The answer is that the press almost always helps to destroy all but the Republican and Democratic parties. The reason is that the interests of the publishers of the majority of the newspapers coincide with the interests which control these parties.

The pure food and drug law of 1906 was a necessity. But the press of America, with notable but few exceptions, opposed that law. Today an attempt is being made to clean up fraudulent advertising of foods and drugs. The main difference between 1906 and 1934 is this: In the old days newspapers individually supported the medicine men; in 1934 the

organized newspaper owners association of America fought and defeated the original Tugwell Bill.

For years medicine manufacturers had a clause in all advertising contracts, "it is agreed that this contract is void if any law is enacted by your state restricting or prohibiting the manufacture or sale of proprietary medicines." The object of this clause was to silence the press and buy its support for the medicine men. The force of this contract forced the newspapers to become lobbyists for the patent-medicine manufacturers whenever any public health legislation threatened to expose them.

Fear Is Capitalized

Psychology has been raided for its useful commercial information by the advertising men. They learned how to capitalize fear and stimulate the battle with the inferiority feeling of the millions they intimidate into buying advertised goods by threatening them with pyorrhea, athlete's foot, bad manners, halitosis, mispronunciation, loss of memory and body odor. Millions of dollars worth of face creams, rouges, dentifrices, perfumed hair tonics are sold each year. A large part of the claims are fraudulent, a large part of the product is poisonous, but it flourishes, thanks to advertising in the press—and silence in the press.

William Allen White has stated that journalism was once a profession, a noble calling, "now it is an 8 per cent investment and industry." There are strong but unseen ties which make a great number of the influential organs of public opinion part of the big-business set up. Take the case of Whitelaw Reid and his widow. They owned the old New York Tribune. In 1934 Mrs. Reid showed that the estate held securities valued at \$16,000,000. A number of them were in

(Continued on page 39)



THE SHADOW OF PROPAGANDA BLACKENS THE PAGES OF THE PRESS.

L. U. Enters Field of Consumption Economics

ADD \$20.00 per week to workers' salaries and increase the purchasing power of 40,000,000 workers \$3,200,000,000 per year," declares W. P. Clark, union employee of the Alabama Power Company. "Lift the present per month salary of \$110.00 to \$190.00 per month, and workers will raise their own standard of living in necessary fields to levels that will reflect back into nearly every important industry in the nation. Where workers now have no money at all for insurance, they could budget their living expenses so as to include \$15.00 per month for insurance to be creating an estate that would further stabilize the economic order."

Sound Experience Involved

The study made by this group of electrical workers has significance because it is based upon sound knowledge of actual monthly expenses now incurred by men on the lower salaries. It is authentic. No one would say that \$25.00 is much for food for one month for any family, but that is what the man on the \$110.00 per month salary is now spending. He cannot possibly give his wife and children a liberal diet on this budget.

The Alabama group of electrical workers no doubt had in mind the words of the President of the United States spoken at Atlanta, November 29:

"I think it is of interest to point out that national surveys prove that the

Alabama Power Company group through W. P. Clark throws white light on the value of increased purchasing power.

average of our citizenship lives today on what would be called by the medical fraternity a third-class diet. If the country lived on a second-class diet we would need to put many more acres than we use today back into the production of foodstuffs for domestic consumption. If the nation lived on a first-class diet we would have to put more acres than we have ever cultivated into the production of an additional supply of things for Americans to eat.

"Why, speaking in broad terms in following up this particular illustration, are we living on a third-class diet? For the very simple reason that the masses of the American people have not got the purchasing power to eat more and better food."

Would Boost Electric Sales

The electricity items on the budget should be of interest to the owners of the Alabama Power Company. The present budget allows \$2.00 per month for electricity, but the revised budget allows

\$12.00 per month. The electrical worker and his family could double their recreation money under the new budget. Now they have the meager sum of \$5.00 per month for recreation which could hardly give a family of five a movie each week. Under the new budget they could allow themselves \$10.00 per month for recreation.

Another item of great interest is the item set aside for dairy produce. Milk should be a substantial part of any diet. Under the old budget only \$3.00 per month is allowed for dairy produce, but under the new budget \$8.00 is allowed. So the story goes, a dramatic story told by figures.

THE OUTSHINING OCCASION

"Wise guys and lovely dolls" are getting ready for the big party L. U. No. 292, Minneapolis, puts on each year. It will be held February 1 at Cataract Hall, 107 Fourth Street S. E. A seven-piece orchestra has been engaged. Electrical decorations are always the big feature of these parties.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO STOCKHOLDERS

Since November 1 over 140 industrial corporations declared extra or special disbursements in addition to established dividend payments. The extras amounted to more than \$113,500,000. Auto companies were particularly liberal.

\$110.00 Per Month Salary				\$190.00 Per Month Salary			
Necessities of life or industry	Budget	Pct. of man's salary	Amount to each industry	Budget	Pct. of man's salary	Amount to each industry	Difference
House -----	\$15.00	13.63	\$600,000,000	\$25.00	13.70	\$1,040,000,000	\$440,000,000
Groceries ----	25.00	22.70	1,000,000,000	40.00	21.00	1,595,200,000	595,200,000
Water -----	1.00	.91	40,000,000	1.00	.53	40,000,000	-----
Electricity ---	2.00	1.82	80,000,000	12.00	6.30	478,800,000	398,800,000
Lunches -----	5.00	4.59	201,500,000	7.00	3.65	279,000,000	77,500,000
Deferments --	25.00	22.70	1,000,000,000	35.00	18.36	1,395,000,000	395,000,000
Recreation ---	5.00	4.59	201,500,000	10.00	5.25	399,000,000	197,500,000
Fuel -----	7.00	6.35	279,000,000	7.00	3.65	279,000,000	-----
Dairy produce	3.00	2.73	119,000,000	8.00	4.20	317,500,000	198,500,000
Drygoods ----	15.00	13.63	600,000,000	20.00	10.25	779,000,000	179,000,000
Gasoline -----	7.00	6.35	279,000,000	10.00	5.25	399,000,000	120,000,000
Insurance ----	-----	-----	-----	15.00	7.86	598,500,000	598,500,000
Totals-----	\$110.00	100.00	\$4,400,000,000	\$190.00	100.00	\$7,600,000,000	\$3,200,000,000

Reform of Industry Must Start with Standards

By OTTO A. FREDERICKSON

WE developed "plug-in strip" just prior to the last electrical committee meeting, in March, 1935. The electrical committee considered the subject and adopted for its use Section 2003, paragraph E, in the 1935 National Electrical Code, which reads as follows:

"Where approved multi-outlet assemblies are employed, every five feet or fraction thereof of each separate and continuous length shall be considered as one outlet in lieu of the actual number of outlets provided by the raceway."

Now we confidently believe that this material is going to be the biggest item or plan of wiring for adequacy (giving the public an outlet distribution system), or it will be a very bad item for the electrical industry. That difference (whether this material is to be a boom or a detriment) depends on you people,* the inspector, the contractor, and the worker.

If this material is properly marketed through electrical channels, and we will do our part in that, properly installed with adequate circuiting, and properly protected and inspected with proper non-tamperable fusing properly grounded and the grounding maintained through good materials, then this article—plug-in strip—will be a boon to the electrical industry. It will provide adequacy and therefore eliminate the necessity of additional wiring by the unskilled. It will provide convenience and proper placing of plug-ins and therefore eliminate the use of long, dangerous, unsightly cords.

Hazards in Low Standards

The preponderant proportion of electrical fires and accidents, from the records of the electrical inspectors, have been caused by flexible cord wiring and additional wiring and repairs to electrical devices done by the unskilled and on which there has been no inspection. Can we eliminate the need for this with the use of a multi-outlet wiring assembly? This material has been designed to be installed by the skilled mechanic. We will merchandise it through electrical channels. With the electrical contractor installing it under proper inspection, plug-in strip will be safe. It will be adequately fed and circuited under rules of the local inspection departments. We would suggest these rules be adopted and written along the lines of floor area as related to types of building occupancy.

The number of plug-ins pro-

Engineer for National Electric Products Corporation pleads for an all-industry approach to common problems of supplying consumer with adequate wiring systems. Labor considered.

vided by this system are for convenience of position, yet it is possible of course to overload this strip and the circuits feeding it, just as it is possible to overload present circuits, and you, gentlemen, are more aware of the present overloaded circuits and the dangers therefrom than we are. Proper fuse protection is the answer to this and we hope that proper fuse protection is here and will be available in the non-tamperable plug fuses and the non-interchangeable 0-15 and 16-30 ampere classifications of fuses as set up in Section 804 of the 1935 Electrical Code. The indications are that this fuse will be on the market shortly with the support of the fuse industry. We have here some circulars for distribution. This non-tamperable fuse has passed the test and inspection of Underwriters' Laboratories

and is listed by them. It will prevent overloading circuits, overfusing and tampering with pennies, tinfoil, copper wires, etc. It will catch present dangerously overloaded circuits. It will allow proper and necessary convenience plug-ins and, at the same time prevent dangerous overloading of branch circuits. It will require proper, safe and adequate circuiting. In short, it will properly perform its function of the safety valve of the electrical system as required by the national electrical and local codes.

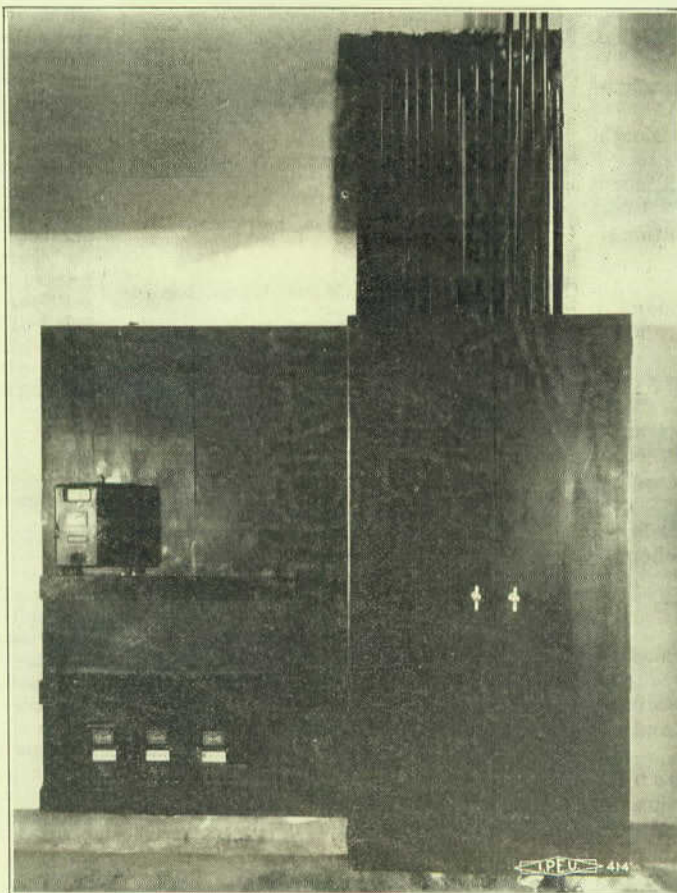
The other safety feature required by electrical codes throughout this country is the ground clamp on the street side of the meter. This is to provide for an adequate path for the flow of current impressed on the wiring system due to short circuits to ground, faulty wiring, and the like, but unless the wiring system is properly installed, unless the connections, joints, etc., are properly maintained, and unless good material is used that will withstand installation damage, aging, weathering, etc., to form and maintain a low resistance current path to ground, the protection afforded by the ground clamp is rendered useless and the cost of it and its installation is only something being foisted on the public. There are a lot of very poor (I can even say "rotten")

wiring materials being sold today—boxes inadequately protected against corrosion, light, inaccurately-threaded locknuts and bushings, unprotected conduit threads, couplings, connectors, etc.—which are corroding even before they are installed. This condition is now setting up high resistance joints in the electrical ground path and rendering useless this one safeguard required by your code. These conditions have caused trouble where they exist and will continue to cause trouble until they are corrected. It is because of this condition that we now find Section 517 in the National Electrical Code. If all rubber cord (glorified lamp cord) wiring is suitable for damp locations, who can say it is not suitable for dry locations? In fact, we quote from the recent Louisiana Rating and Fire Prevention Bureau news letter of October-November, 1935, as follows:

Down Go Standards

"The new code will recognize the use of boxes, cabinets and fittings made of insulating material for use with a new system of wiring consisting of an approved type of cable supported on porcelain insulators. Such construction is especially

(Continued on page 38)



NOTE THE NEATNESS OF THE INTERIOR WIRING IN CABINETS AND OF CONDUITS ENTERING CABINETS.

* This address was given December 27, 1935, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., to an audience of salesmen and other members of the industry.

Labor Unions Back Peace Mandate

TWENTY-FIVE important labor unions of the American Federation of Labor have circulated the people's mandate to governments asking for the mobilization of world opinion against war. These unions are:

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.

American Federation of Teachers.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Coopers' International Union of North America.

Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

International Glove Workers Union of America.

International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

International Union of Elevator Constructors.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

International Union of Operating Engineers.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union.

National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

New York Joint Board of Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Sheep Shearers' Union of North America.

United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers.

United Leather Workers International Union.

United Mine Workers.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

The mandate states:

We, the people, are determined to end war. War settles no problems. War brings economic disaster, needless suffering and death to us and our children.

To meet the present threat of complete world chaos

We demand that our government having renounced war in the Kellogg-Briant pact

Stop immediately all increase of armaments and of armed forces.

Use existing machinery for peaceful settlement of present conflicts.

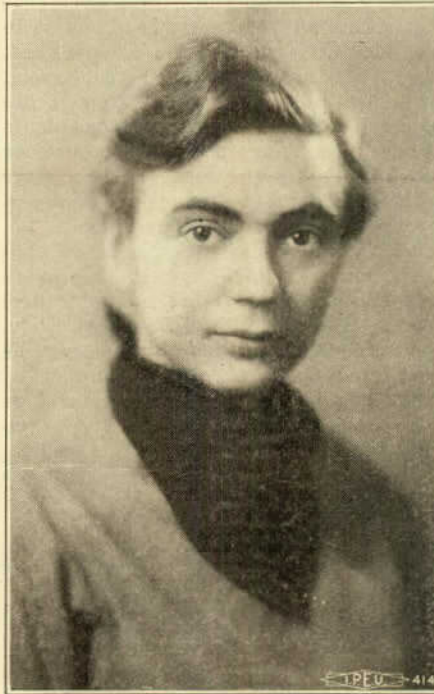
Secure a world treaty for immediate reduction of arms as a step toward complete world disarmament.

Secure international agreements founded on recognition of world interdependence to end the economic anarchy which breeds war.

As we sign this mandate, people in all countries of the world are signing it with us, united in the determination to secure permanent peace.

Aid in circulating petition seeking 50 million signatures. Viewed as new attitude toward war. Marks international movement.

This particular branch of the world movement is being conducted by Mrs. Eleanor Fowler of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.



ELEANOR FOWLER

A member of the union movement, Mrs. Fowler does yeoman work in behalf of peace.

She is assisted by a labor committee including the following:

Mary Anderson
Harry C. Bates
William Bryan
John P. Burke
Thomas E. Burke
William Brandt
Elisabeth Christman
James J. Doyle
David Dubinsky
James A. Duncan
Hugo Ernst
Frank Feeny
M. J. Gillooly
Francis Gorman
J. J. Handley
George M. Harrison
M. H. Hedges
Robert Hesketh
Charles F. Hollopeter
Gilbert E. Hyatt
Leo Krzcki
George W. Lawson
John C. Lawson
Christian M. Madson
William D. Mahon

Michael J. McDonough
Paul M. Peterson
Emil Rieve
Rose Schneiderman
Robert J. Watt
Max Zaritsky

The types of letters being sent out by labor unions are exemplified in the following:

Grand Lodge

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks Building
Cincinnati, Ohio

File 461-43

SUBJECT: Resolution No. 43
1935 Convention

George M. Harrison,
Grand President.

Cincinnati, Ohio,
October 8, 1935.

All Secretaries of Local Lodges:

Dear Sir and Brother:

World conditions that in May of this year presaged the advent of world war and prompted our New Orleans convention to pass resolutions stating the opposition of the organization to war have now advanced to a point where the possibility of the outbreak of a new world war is imminent.

The convention defined the policy of the Brotherhood on the question of war, first, in the section of international relations of Resolution No. 1, and second, in Resolution No. 43. In furtherance of the policy therein declared, I am enclosing a petition in opposition to war being circulated by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. This petition is being circulated in most every nation in the world and is an attempt to inform the rulers of all nations of the opposition of the mass of citizens to war as a means of settling differences between nations.

To secure additional copies and in mailing these petitions after they are filled out, you are requested to communicate directly with the sponsoring organization at the address printed on the bottom of the face of the petition.

It will be my purpose to co-operate with all organizations whose efforts are directed toward effectuating the policies set out by convention resolutions.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE M. HARRISON,
Grand President.

cc—Grand Lodge Officers.

cc—General Chairmen.

Kansas City, Mo.,

November 8, 1935.

To the Officers and Members, Local Branches,
United Leather Workers' International Union.

Greeting:

As individuals, and as an organization, we are endeavoring to do our bit in helping to secure 50 million signatures to the "People's Mandate to Governments" to end war. With this in mind we are enclosing herewith a petition setting forth its purposes and will request that you circulate it among your members for their signatures.

This petition is being circulated in almost every nation of the world, and is an attempt to inform the rulers of all nations of the opposition of the mass of citizens to war.

(Continued on page 41)

Rail Unions Fire First Guns in Campaign

The Railway Labor Executives' Association for Government Ownership of Railroads will bring the following communication before Congress this month:

To the members of the House and Senate of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

THE organizations named below, represented in the Railway Labor Executives' Association, respectfully offer for your consideration the following:

During the depression it has become increasingly clear that isolated efforts to deal with different aspects of railway difficulties do not reach to the core of the

Ask Congress to take transportation system out of control of absentee owners. Declare they are speaking not only for labor, but investors.

Rio Grande Railroad Company petitioning the interstate commerce committee of the Senate for a searching investigation into how that great and once prosperous system was looted by Wall Street

of that once prosperous road, as was followed in the wrecking of the Denver and Rio Grande some 15 years previous.

As the result of those practices not only are the investors jeopardized, but, as testified by the president of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, the syphoning of reserves and funds of the road to Wall Street caused a lack of funds for maintenance, he stating that "We had as high as 25 rail breaks in 24 hours because of old rails."

Thus, it appears, not only were the fortunes of investors jeopardized by the manipulations of the Wall Street financiers, but also were the lives of employees

WOODROW WILSON IN 1918 ON RAILROADS

It was necessary that the administration of the railroads should be taken over by the government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through under a single direction the necessary priorities of shipment. It would have been impossible otherwise to combine maximum production at the factories and mines and farms with the maximum possible car supply to take the products to the ports and markets; impossible to route troop shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage or disadvantage of the roads employed; impossible to subordinate, when necessary all questions of convenience to the public necessity; impossible to give the necessary financial support to the roads from the public treasury. * * *

Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administration were not needed to convince us that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country. We knew that already. And we knew that they were unequal to it partly because their full co-operation was rendered impossible by law and their competition made obligatory, so that it has been impossible to assign to them severally the traffic which could best be carried by their respective lines in the interest of expedition and national economy.

railroad problem, nor permanently settle any of those difficulties. The basic abuses inherent in present control by banking interests, more intent on "milking" the roads than in rendering the service which railroads are capable of rendering, show that isolated efforts to settle particular difficulties have not reached to the causes of the general railway distress.

It is alleged that the banking and financial interests who control railroads of today, are less prone to indulge in the practices that were responsible for the difficulties which railroads faced in other days. The facts, however, show that the allegation is based more upon a desire to confuse than a readiness to admit facts.

Going back to 1921, we find 6,000 victimized stockholders of the Denver and

financiers and then sold at a receivers sale for \$5,000,000.

A detailing of that affair is not necessary here; the facts in that case are well known and it is only necessary to note that millions of dollars were lost by savings banks, trustees, and widows and orphans whose money had been invested in the securities of the road.

Instances of a similar nature could be adduced, covering years before 1921 and since down to the present, which show that the leopard of finance has not changed its spots—or practices.

Early in this year of grace, 1935, an investigation into the affairs of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, ordered by a federal district court, shows practically the same practices followed by Wall Street financiers in the wrecking

and the traveling public placed in jeopardy by their greed and desire for increased profits.

We cite these facts to show that so long as the roads are used as chips in a financial poker game—the cards being stacked against the little fellow—there can result only increased difficulties for the railroads, and a continuation of practices which endanger the equities in the roads of insurance companies, educational institutions, mutual savings banks, philanthropic institutions and, last but certainly not least, the individual investor who, in many instances, has his all in the securities of the railroads.

That banker control of your roads, with its constant demand for rake-offs, has caused and causes continuous loss of

(Continued on page 40)

New Radio Union Recalls Magnificent Past

By DR. CHARLES S. WEISS, Organizer and Business Manager, L. U. No. B-1004

OURS is a craft that was ushered into being by the magic wand of progress. In the prompter's box, on the colossal proscenium of the world, stood the scintillant Marconi, and clustered about him, in effulgent array, were such luminaries as Heinrich Hertz, Clerk Maxwell, Joseph Henry, Thomas A. Edison, David Hughes, Sir Oliver Lodge, G. W. Pick, G. W. Pierce and Dr. Lee De Forest. Some of these beloved geniuses were there in the flesh, their brilliant minds occupied with intricate problems in physics and speculation regarding the feasibility of television. Others, long dead in human form, glowed against a shadowy background in the awe-inspiring habiliments of immortality.

And to the right of these, in a galaxy of equal splendor, were other noble figures, some in flesh and others in the glinting armor of the giants of the Elysian fields; but all of them were the founders or defenders of the sacred cause of organized labor. One of these was Robert Owen, who has been hailed as the leader of this and that school of philosophy or political science but who was, first, last and always, the true friend of the workman. We owe no fealty whatever to the Owen who dealt in utopianistic dreams; nor are we beholden to the Owen who established the "model community" at New Harmony, Ind.; but that we must ever feel indebted to him for his self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of the early trade unions is one of the incontrovertible facts of our glorious history. When certain factors of the industrial revolution threatened to reduce the worker to the status of a vassal trade unionism rose on the jagged parapet of the trenches of hopelessness as the wage-earner's only salvation. And when the English Parliament passed laws making it a high crime for workers to become affiliated with unions, Robert Owen waged a mighty battle and jeopardized life, limb and liberty until such unthinkable provisions were repealed. Through his unselfish devotion to the cause of the oppressed worker, the ugly doors of many a grim bastille opened wide and returned to society those whose only overt acts consisted of holding cards of membership in trade organizations.

With those egregious laws repealed in parliament, the American worker's right to

Technical and labor ancestors create background for radio craftsmen. Honorable history reviewed.

organize was clearly indicated. Our legal system is based upon that of England, and thereafter our American judges felt safe in frowning upon any legislation designed to deprive our workers of the right to unionize.

Honorable Past Recalled

I mention Owen and his memorable stewardship in the vineyard of organized labor because he was a pioneer in the realm of unionism; because he had the

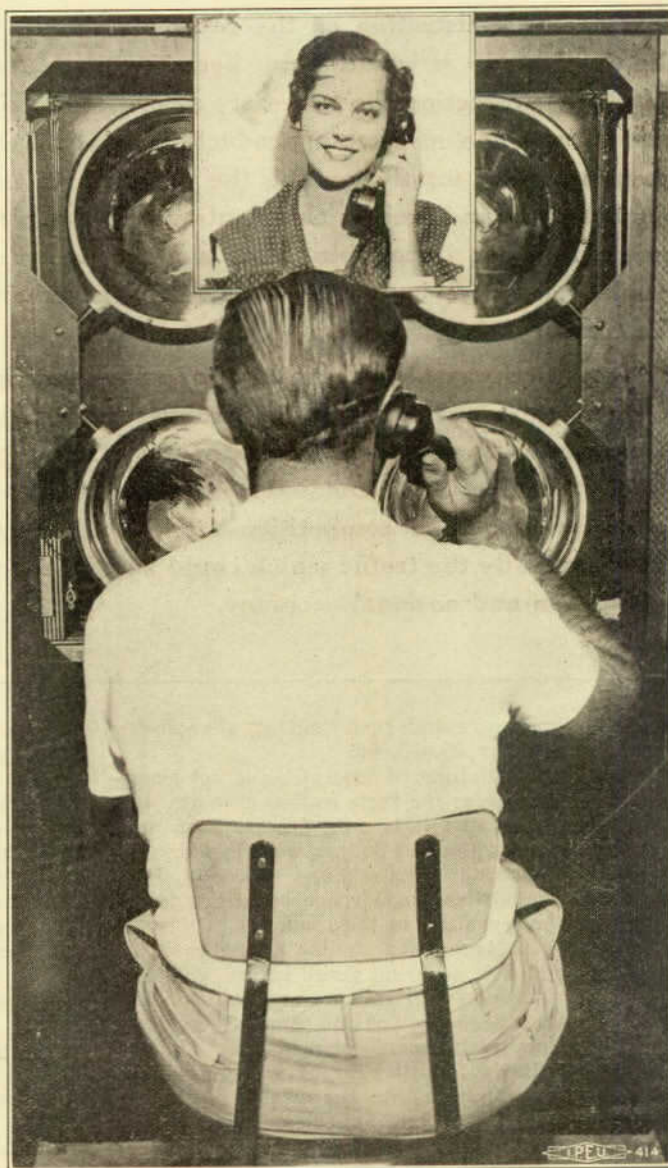
fortitude to carry the torch of the worker in an era when such action invited ostracism and persecution. As we rise on the ladder of unionistic doctrine, we must never forget those who, in the face of threat and durance vile, had the courage to construct rung after rung.

As to the identities of the other members of that group—the other figures who shared with Owen a prominent niche of that giant prompter's box—their names are legion. Suffice it to say that many in that galaxy were pioneers in the American labor movement. And if you want to know the philosophies of any of these men all you have to do is to consider the very important fact that we were organized under the precious gonfalon of the American Federation of Labor.

As organizer and business manager of B-1004, I feel that we are facing a brilliant future. The radio, as an instrument and as a vital factor in our national life, is so big a subject that any adequate description of its true significance would require the writing of many pages. Consider, then, the importance of the radio technician, the man who maintains this instrument and enables it to render a maximum of service.

Television is not far off. When it arrives, and a television is installed in almost every American home, the demand for the genius of the radio technician will increase; he will come face to face with new horizons, new challenges to his craftsmanship.

I want to state, in this connection, that technicians are craftsmen and that, therefore, they are in favor of the crafts union as opposed to the industrial union. The latter system, as I see it, is a case of confusion worse confounded, with those in control, by virtue of numbers, conducting a veritable ochlocracy. The smaller units are practically unrepresented, and it is another case where taxation (in the form of dues) without representation is tyranny. This system is just as undesirable now as it was in 1776, and it shall always be anathema to every true lover of liberty. Under the crafts system of unionism, however, each union has the power of expression and the guarantee of autonomy. This is as it should be; any other set-up smacks of state communism, fascism, or worse.



TELEVISION IS DESTINED TO ADD TO RADIO'S LAURELS.

(Continued on page 44)

Restricted Production, World Phenomenon

By W. L. SHORT, L. U. No. 353

MAY I have the hospitality of your columns for the following statements to communicate to my Brother members of the I. B. E. W. concerning the economic crisis that confronts our great countries of the United States and Canada as it is today?

We are now passing through the Christian era of "worshipping the golden calf."

The greatest majority of our population are striving to achieve the same objective which through these channels with the aid of science and invention of our machine age has caused the speeding up of production far beyond our consumption, with the result—a great abundance of goods and foods alongside of poverty. This condition is almost world wide.

Thus the situation has aided in bringing on this so-called depression which has brought about the great problem of labor being unemployed, and to put these masses at anything to create production at the present time would only add to the present surplus.

A great effort to overcome these conditions was sabotage. Quotes from British press from period of 1933 to 1935: In 1933 the Danish government burned 5,000 cattle a week in special incinerators. These cattle would have supplied the needs of 60,000 for the same period. Twenty-two million bags of coffee were destroyed in the U. S. A. under NRA; \$33,000,000 has been provided to destroy hogs; \$350,000,000 to destroy corn production, and \$102,000,000 to destroy wheat acreage.

In 1934 New Zealand had 500,000 lambs driven into the sea and there was 2,000,000 tons of sugar held off the market every season in recent years.

British farmers have destroyed millions of bushels of potatoes to keep up prices. Some 225,000,000 sheep have been slaughtered and destroyed for the same purpose; 100,000 barrels of herring had been thrown back into the sea off British ships. Loads of oranges have been dumped into the sea while Christian children who hadn't eaten an orange in years looked on from the wharfs.

Criminal Sabotage Seen

Complete criminal sabotage designed to keep up a decayed, out-of-date system.

Some suggested putting the unemployed to work on public works projects. Two things stand in the way—modern machinery and debt.

If public works were to provide work then people must scrap the marvellous modern machines which lightened the burdens of man and go back to the dark ages.

The second obstacle was debt. Great public works schemes necessitated borrowing. Borrowing in turn meant interest and interest meant more taxes. If people are not able to pay their taxes they lose their homes.

Pigs in Denmark; coffee in Brazil; lambs in New Zealand; corn in United States—all indicate serious sickness of capitalism. Social credit explained.

The facts prove clearly that the present system, while it does function to produce wealth, does not seem to be highly efficient in regard to its distribution. The present economic system embodies three integrated and subsidiary systems, namely, (1) the producing system; (2) the financial system; (3) the consuming system. You will notice Brother Shylock is always chiseling in between.

Another new solution is now being brought to light to overcome unemployment and poverty by the people of the province of Alberta, Canada, who within the last three years formed study groups for the purpose of studying economy and social credit with the result that they have so much confidence in the Douglas social credit theories that they nominated and elected a social credit government under the leadership of Premier William Aberhart. According to Major C. H. Douglas contentions and all adherents of his theories, it is inevitable under the present day finance that national income could not equal national production, eventually leading to chaos. There must be sufficient money in the pockets of all people to buy back the goods they produce or industrial wheels slowed down. Men lost jobs, hunger and misery followed. Under social credit, national income and national production will be

equaled by national dividends paid from the day you are born till the day you die.

The Alberta Government has decided to issue a \$25 monthly dividend to every man and woman resident, and it must be spent in the month it is issued, thus doing away with the evil of hoarding.

This dividend is paid out regardless of any other income which they may be receiving. In reference to unemployment, every able bodied person must accept employment if available, and if they refuse, the dividend is automatically cancelled. Under this system, one may think it will cause inflation but it will be taken care of by the mathematically calculated just price.

Douglas social credit covers such a wide territory in economic theories it is impossible for the writer to outline all the details in this letter and if any readers are desirous of delving into social credit theories further, I would refer them to the Social Credit Publishing Company, 650 Richard St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Well, Brothers, this is my first attempt at writing to the I. B. E. W. JOURNAL and I hope it will meet with your approval. I have been a constant reader of this paper since I joined the union in the year 1916.

I experienced the boom in the latter days of the World War and now I am enjoying the days we call profits—not prophets—and a man's popularity is measured by his \$ucce\$\$.

BANKERS "A WHIMPERING LOT"

Calling American bankers "a whining, whimpering, courageless lot," Ben Diefendorf, Idaho commissioner of finance, said that the government will be forced to remain in the banking business for a long time.



WHY DOESN'T TOBACCO COME IN FOR RESTRICTION? IS IT BECAUSE OF LOW PRICES TO CONSUMERS?

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXV Washington, D. C., January, 1936

No. 1

Who Shall Plan and Control?

It is apparent that the idea of a major plan for the United States does not easily down. Opponents of economic planning would have the country believe that there is a choice between planning and non-planning, between free competition and regimentation. This, of course, is a calculated misreading of true conditions. The real issue of economic planning is, who shall plan and control? Planning takes place and has taken place in one form or another since 1918 in the United States, but the planning has been industrial planning designed and directed by big business without check upon itself and solely in the interest of profits.

What is taking place is in the nature of revolt against this kind of formation of national policies. The national destiny should not be in the hands of private interests but in the control of the government with checks upon this government through Congress and through the ballot. Big business does not like this kind of planning, but it is the kind of planning that has to be put into effect if democracy is to live in the United States and if we are going to avoid the kind of economic disaster that we had in 1929.

The goal of economic planning under government direction is the progressive elevation and maintenance of the standard of living of the masses. This has been organized labor's goal for 50 years.

Jefferson By Jefferson

Those reactionaries in American life who are trying to capitalize upon the democracy of Jefferson ought to make sure that it is not going to be a boomerang in their hands. Mr. Jefferson was probably the most forward-looking member of the nation's founders and he had an unpleasant way of confounding idol worshipers and materialistic money mongers. The Jeffersonian democrats of 1936 might well recall that Jefferson indignantly spurned a subpoena issued by the Supreme Court of the United States when he was president, and that he proposed a constitutional amendment limiting federal judges to a term of years and providing that the president might remove them on a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress.

Mr. Jefferson also had his ideas about the power of the United States Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. According to Charles A. Beard, America's greatest authority on constitutional history, in the current Yale Review, Mr. Jefferson declared the right of "exclusively

explaining the Constitution" sheer usurpation. He looked upon Congress as the one department of the government having the right to prescribe rules for the others and he did not think much of the now sacrosanct Chief Justice Marshall. He called Marshall's judicial reasoning "the base prostitution of law by party passions." He went on to explain the great Marshall a little more completely saying, in his hands "the law is nothing more than an ambiguous text to be explained by his sophistry into any meaning which may subserve his personal malice."

It might be a good thing to go back to Jefferson, but let us go back to the real Jefferson, not to the stuffed shirt that some of the spokesmen of big business would have us believe existed.

Soapbox Judges Thomas Jefferson also called Chief Justice Marshall, when he made some of his famous decisions, a kind of judicial stump orator.

Unfortunately a great many federal judges appear to be following in the footsteps of Marshall and are nothing more nor less than political soapboxes. By their flimsy reasoning they are doing more to bring the law into disrepute and to undermine the judiciary than all the radicals in the United States.

In Milwaukee, a federal judge issued an injunction against the National Labor Relations Board with this flimsy definition of interstate commerce: "If a barber buys a shaving lotion outside of Wisconsin and shaves a customer who afterwards hurries and takes a train to Massachusetts, very obviously the barber is not engaged in interstate commerce. Equally obviously, the Infants Socks Company is not engaged in interstate commerce."

By such method of false analogy, any falsehood in the world can be proved and any basis for any kind of judicial decision can be laid. Federal judges have degenerated into politicians. As politicians they do not deserve the respect of the citizens of the country, nor can they expect their decisions be respected.

Yardstick In Action David E. Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, spoke late in December before the American Political Science Association. He

appraised the yardstick method and presented facts of significance to all Americans. "The cost of generating electricity," he said, "forms a very small part of the total cost to the residential consumer or farmer, ranging to about 1/6 to 1/10. These generating costs are usually only from 4 inches to 6 inches of the 36 inches of the yardstick." How does it happen then that rates in the Tennessee Valley Authority are much lower than the rates charged by private companies? He explains this and says, "Suppose in your home you pay an average rate per kilowatt hour of 51 mills. This is the national average. The average among users in the Tennessee Valley Authority is 21 mills, a difference of 30 mills. The disparity, as you see, cannot be accounted for even by several mills difference in the Tennessee Valley Authority part of the rate, the wholesale rate. One of the chief reasons for this wide difference of 30 mills lies in the fact that TVA average consumption is more than twice the average through the country." In other words, we are face to face here with the principle often pointed out in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS

JOURNAL, namely, that when rates are lowered consumption increases. Mr. Lilienthal stresses this fact again, "Within 22 months after placing in effect these low rates (a reduction of about 50 per cent) total residential consumption of electricity in Tupelo, Miss., increased 267 per cent. In Athens, Ala., after 18 months, there was an increase of 272 per cent, and in the same period in two county-wide associations in Alcorn and Pontotoc counties in Mississippi, increases of 220 per cent and 293 per cent respectively. In New Albany, Miss., in 12 months, there was an increase of 114 per cent, and in Pulaski, Tenn., after only 11 months' operation, an increase of 128 per cent, while in Dayton, Tenn., the increase was 88 per cent in 10 months."

Low rates bring mass consumption and mass consumption in turn lays a basis for further reduction in rates, but private utilities do not believe in this law. Why, we never could understand.

Merchandising Wiring Systems

In the November issue of this publication, reference was made to a patent assigned to the Bryant Electric Company of Bridgeport, Conn. Reference was made to the patent because the application itself assigned as one of the reasons for granting registration the fact that the wiring system could be easily and quickly installed by unskilled labor.

We have been directly informed by C. W. Abbott, consulting engineer of the Bryant Electric Company, that this was a blunder on the part of attorneys who did not understand the technical or economic significance of the wiring system. This error has been repaired by the Bryant Electric Company, and Mr. Abbott, the inventor of the system in question, assures the JOURNAL that he does not regard his system as one which would tend to replace skilled by unskilled labor. There is evidence of good will in this regard from the manufacturers of this particular type of wiring as they are selling their product only through licensed electrical contractors in cities and towns in which electrical contractors are required to be licensed, and to competent electrical contractors in cities and towns in which electrical contractors are not required to be licensed—and here is the nub of the matter—since the installation of certain material by incompetent installers would adversely affect the sale of the materials.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL is pleased to have this explanation by Mr. Abbott, who has been long attached to the electrical industry, and is glad to make this explanation in as prominent a place in this JOURNAL as the former reference, and to note the trend of manufacturers in taking into full consideration licensed contractors as the best merchandising medium for their wares.

Conservatives vs. Conservatives

We have often remarked that the business reactionaries of America are the most unintelligent in the world. They have placed the United States in a category about a generation behind every other country. Contrast them with the governing class in Great Britain.

The Baldwin government which represents big business in England has itself proposed two reforms that will probably shake the Sloans, the Youngs, the Swopes and the Carlises in

their boots. The Baldwin government has just proposed government ownership of the coal industry in England.

By announcing the government's plan to buy up all coal mining royalties, Sir Thomas Inskip, attorney general of Great Britain, declared: "It will involve a change of ownership and direction from 4,000 private owners to single public ownership, controlled by the state in the interest of the community."

When the great general strike occurred in Britain in 1926, it grew out of a coal miners' strike, but it was found that the miners could not receive a higher wage so long as the royalties had to be paid to the dukes and duchesses of the country. Now with public ownership, the \$11.00 a week basic wage of the British coal miners is expected to be materially increased.

The other reform relates to abolishing a system of tithes paid by British farmers to the Church of England. These tithes amount to a total of about \$11,000,000 a year to the Church of England, about \$5,000,000 to the private owners of tithes rights. It is a hangover from a medieval day.

Place these two reforms behind the document of the National Manufacturers Association of the United States, and do not doubt our assertion that industrial statesmanship in this country is the lowest form of intellectual life now present upon this planet.

Steady, Labor The seventh year of the depression has been ushered in. Despite optimistic reports of improvements, workers know that there are still millions of unemployed, and that the debris, the wastage, the awful costs in life, health and happiness, have not been liquidated.

Labor beholds in this seventh year the compact organization of big business, its greater mobility, its continued control of vast sums of wealth, its diminishing sense of social responsibility, and its granitic opposition to reform. Despite the fact that Hitlerism and Fascism have proved failures as solutions to the social problem, American big business appears ready to experiment with dictatorship in this country.

On the other hand, labor sees gains made by social forces. Labor has come through America's greatest depression without serious loss to unions as organizations. Unions have greater hold upon the American environment today than ever before. Unionism has more prestige. Unions have more confidence in their ability to whip economic disasters. Labor also sees a government in the throes of change, attempting crudely at times but attempting to adjust itself to the new industry, and to serve the people better. Labor sees the co-operative idea in industry growing, if not in the direction of big business, at least in the direction of credit unions, and consumers' co-operatives, Labor sees a better world waiting to be born.

Labor has become aware of the tremendous power in the idea of economic plenty, and labor has faith in America's natural resources, its industrial equipment, in labor's own skill and intelligence, to emerge from scarcity into plenty.

Labor should also know, if it does not, that nothing can break labor but itself. Internal quarrels, intolerance, meanness, stupidity, are greater foes than economic disaster and antagonistic agencies such as the League for Industrial Rights, or the Liberty League.

If labor will hew to line in co-operation, it will win to greater goals in 1936.



WOMAN'S WORK



LABEL, LABEL, WHO'S GOT THE LABEL?

By SALLY LUNN

WITH indications that the electrical workers' locals in the middle west are about to try out a campaign to acquaint unionists with our own union label, should come a sharpened interest among their wives and families in label activities generally. In a letter to the JOURNAL, J. F. Schilt, business manager of L. U. No. 713, of Chicago, says that if a real effort were made to educate our membership as to the value of the union label he believes that a campaign of that kind would add several thousand members to the roster of the Brotherhood, and he forecasts the beginning of such a campaign among Illinois locals. The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has its own union labels, both for union-manufactured lighting fixtures and for union wiring jobs. When we are talking and thinking about union label buying we don't want to forget that and never lose an opportunity to boost our own label to other unionists.

There are two articles of women's wear manufactured under union conditions which we should have no difficulty in finding when we make our purchases, even though they are not strictly union labeled. One of these is silk hosiery, in which so many nationally-known brands are produced by unionized firms that you can choose from a long list. The other is women's coats and suits, in which a new label is now being presented, endorsed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

First let's talk about the hosiery, one of our frequent and necessary purchases. Each year the American Federation of Hosiery Workers issues a list of trade-marked brands of hose. In this year's folder they say, "The following brands of hosiery are all produced by firms who have signed the national labor agreement in the hosiery industry. All of these firms afford their workers the highest average standards of wages and conditions the industry can now afford. Practically all union made brands can be had wherever you customarily do your shopping and in a wide variety of styles and prices."

Foremost on the list are makes which bear the union label—The Best Maid Silk Hosiery Company, of Quakertown, Pa., sells men's and women's full-fashioned hose with the union label. The Rambo-Regar Co., at Norristown, Pa., manufactures Weston's seamless half-hose and also a varied line of children's seamless hose with the union label, and the La-Bel Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn., manufactures men's seamless half hose.

The Phoenix Hosiery Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., whose products may be purchased in almost any city, manufactures hosiery for the entire family and will stamp the union label on any style of Phoenix hosiery for men, women or children. If you want your local merchant to realize that you are in earnest about union label purchases you could certainly impress it on him by asking him to order for you a supply of hose stamped with the label. The manufacturer surely would be interested, too.

Here is the complete list:

Children's hose—Rambo-Regar and Phoenix.

Men's half hose—La-Bel, Weston's, Best-Maid, Phoenix, Klingtop.

Women's hose—Aberle, Berger Emerald Toe, Best Maid, Blue Moon, Bronze Lady, Conrad's 42, Dorella, Dorothy Ann, Esse's Maid, Filace, Finery Coral Band, Fulton, Gold Stripe, Gotham, Happiness-In-Every-Step, Heart of Value, Hole-proof, Holyoke, Junice, K. T. C., Kitten-Tred, Knee-Hite, Lady Helen, La Femme, Leeds, Longwear, Luxite, Mannings, Mantell's, McCallum Hosiery, Modern Maid, Onyx, Phoenix, Propper Hosiery, Rivoli, Rollins Runstop, Ruby Ring, Style Step, Trezure, Tivoli, Valcort, VanRaalte, Vivanit, Voice of Style, Washington Maid.

The new label on women's coats and suits came into use at the end of 1935, which means that it will be available on new garments which come into the stores in the late winter and spring. It is called the Consumers' Protection Label and is sponsored co-operatively by the ladies' garment workers and their manufacturers. It means that the garment was made in a sanitary factory where wage standards established by the union were paid. This letter which we received recently from Bessie Beatty, director of education of the National Garment Label Council, will explain more fully:

"We're delighted that the union is taking an interest in the label, because the label will never be a success until union wives, conscious of its importance, have learned to demand it when they are out shopping for new coats or suits.

"When NRA passed out of the picture, the coat and suit industry, most highly organized branch of the needlework trades, formed a National Recovery Board which included representatives of manufacturers, union labor and the consumer.

"The members pledged themselves to abide by all standards in effect under NRA. They have a 35-hour week; pro-

hibition of overtime; a minimum wage which ranges from \$28 outside of New York to \$35 in New York—and an average weekly rate in this city, where 80 per cent of the industry is located, of \$50 for cutters and operators. In New York cutters and operators receive a minimum of \$1 an hour and an average of \$1.50. The wage seems abnormally high, but because of the seasonal character of the work, the annual earnings do not mount to sensational highs.

"F. Nathan Wolf, executive secretary of the board says:

"The constitution of the Recovery Board, Article V, provides that wherever there is a collective agreement, the hours and wages provided for in that agreement shall prevail. In the event that a member of the Recovery Board is not in contractual agreement with labor, the member is obligated to maintain either the minimum standard of wages and hours established by collective agreement in the region, or if such agreement is not in existence in the region, then to maintain the hours and wages provided for in the code of fair competition, which was in effect on May 1, 1935.

"In order to facilitate enforcement, the Recovery Board maintains offices, supervised by qualified representatives, in the important manufacturing centers throughout the country. In addition, the co-operation of the union is a vital factor in the enforcement of the wages and hours provisions. Complaints are made to the offices and investigators are assigned to thoroughly investigate all complaints."

"The Consumers' Protection Label, as it is called, means that no child labor has been employed on the garment bearing it; that it was made under these wage standards established by the unions in agreement with the manufacturers; and that it was made in sanitary factories where definite standards have been set up and are maintained.

"The label is the official insignia of 80 to 90 per cent of manufacturers in the coat and suit industry who are complying with the rules and are members of the board. David Dubinsky, of the I. L. G. W. U., endorses it enthusiastically. Rose Schneiderman, at a meeting the other day, said that the label represented not only good labor conditions but superlative ones.

"Ask the wives of union men to demand the label in their stores. It does not add to the price of the garment and it adds to the social security of the workers behind the garments."

Women's Auxiliary

To All Auxiliary Members:

Now that we've really started up that road to success in our auxiliary drive, why not give us all a break, and let us know just how many auxiliaries we have? We need more pep in our auxiliary column. It seems as though we are not taking advantage of the help that the JOURNAL is willing to give us, by printing our letters.

Why not have each auxiliary secretary or some appointed member send a brief report in each month, no matter how small it is, because the more letters we have the more interest we'll stimulate among the unorganized group. That's the job we have in hand right now. I feel sure that some of the auxiliaries do not realize that all letters that are to be printed have to be in the JOURNAL office not later than the first of each month. Let's try to get them in on time.

I was very happy to see the letter from San Antonio, Texas, a brand new baby auxiliary. Let's watch them grow.

Though I regret it very much, I am going to turn over the leadership of the campaign to Mrs. F. C. Valentine and all future communications should be addressed to her at 21 N. Ocean Street, Jacksonville, Fla. Best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year to you all.

Yours for more auxiliaries,
ROBERTA TOLLE (MRS. H. L. TOLLE),
President, L. U. No. 508 Auxiliary.

NEWS NOTES OF AUXILIARIES

The women's auxiliary to L. U. No. 68, Denver, Colo., is given much credit by the local union for making this year's Christmas party "the grandest get-together we have ever experienced."

L. U. No. 108, Tampa, Fla., held a "pep meeting," inviting the ladies, for the purpose of reviving the woman's auxiliary, which had not functioned for several years. At the next meeting night of the local the auxiliary also gathered at another hall in the same building, for reorganization. We hope a press secretary was elected.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

We are happy to say we, of Colorado Springs, have been organized since May 12, 1926. And we feel we are to be congratulated for being one of the first.

If other unions only knew how much good feeling this has brought about, I am sure they would all do the same. Nearly all trades in Colorado Springs are organized.

We meet once a month for a business meeting and social. Now today is our day and we are having a big Christmas turkey dinner for all and their families. Then we will end the meeting with cards. We expect close to 30 members out.

Pueblo has tried to stay together in an organization but it seems they are not sticklers like we are. We used to visit back and forth and have great times. But they are a thing of the past now. Denver is 75 miles away and a much larger city. They have several unions there.

We still have the biggest share of our charter members.

And we will be glad to lend a helping hand to anyone who may ask it.

MRS. LUCY HULL,
Recording Secretary.

517 Hancock Street.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

We read with much enthusiasm of the activities of some of the members of the auxiliaries in the organization work. If we had a few more like Mrs. Tolle, of Savannah, it wouldn't be long before we would realize our dreams about the auxiliary membership 100 per cent.

Mrs. Tolle asks so little and it would mean so much to the work undertaken and the thing that is outstanding in my mind is the fact that the Brotherhood officials seem anxious to give the women a chance to prove if they mean what they have been saying. They have been asking for a chance to get into the work and now we have it, will we take advantage of it or not? That is a question that we will have to answer, and soon. Get busy, women, and don't let the membership of the good old I. B. E. W. have to say we don't mean it when we tell them we want to do our share.

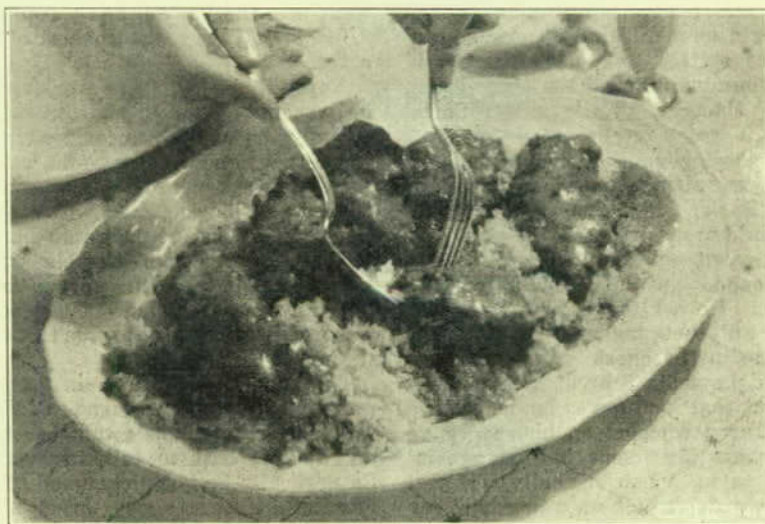
We heard the other day that one splendid auxiliary was not active now because they caused a lot of trouble in the local. This stuff don't go over much with the writer of this article, for she will never believe that

those of her sex are such nitwits they are not able to have an auxiliary meeting without creating a disturbance in an organization that has been functioning for years and years. There would be two angles to that, it might be possible that the membership of that local is rather weak if they would be unable to overlook, or perhaps we might say be big enough to handle some bit of gossip or foolish thing that might arise from a group of women who don't understand just how to handle things. Come on, boys, and justify all the boast of your ability to take it.

We wonder if some of the Brothers are not still believing that their wives should stay in the home? That doesn't take with some of the tribe either. To be consistent we must apply this at large and when it doesn't apply, except when it is relative to some particular thing that we don't want them to do, it just doesn't make sense.

Auxiliary to Local No. 177 finds so many things to do, and the biggest job of all is to fit ourselves to carry on the work with intelligence. We must understand ourselves in order that we might make others understand. We must be sold on a proposition

(Continued on page 42)



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

Swiss Steak With Rice

By SALLY LUNN

Here's our recommendation for a swell cold-weather dinner! Swiss steak with plenty of hot boiled rice, or mashed potatoes, or mealy baked potatoes. You want a starchy vegetable that will take up plenty of the delicious gravy. For the other vegetable choose a green or yellow one—chopped cooked spinach, buttered carrots, or mashed rutabagas, for instance.

Swiss Steak

Select a fairly thick piece of beef from the chuck, rump, or round, or a slice of veal. Season the meat with salt and pepper, sprinkle generously with flour, and pound thoroughly. The pounding helps to make the meat tender and the flour absorbs the juice. Cut the

steak into individual portions and brown in suet or other fat in a heavy skillet or kettle. Then add canned or sliced tomatoes, or water enough to cover. Partly cover with a lid, and simmer for 1½ to 2 hours or until the meat is tender enough to be cut with a fork. There should be plenty of good gravy to serve over the meat.

Boiled Rice

Boil one cup of rice gently in plenty of lightly salted water—about 2 quarts. When cooked the grains should be tender but unbroken, and stand apart when the excess liquid is drained off. Pour cold water over the cooked rice to remove any starch, and stand in a warm place to dry off and keep hot.

Casey's Chronicles of the Work World

By SHAPPIE

ENTER CASEY.

ABOUT the middle of November it was gettin' cold an' snow was be-ginnin' to fall. A couple o' toll line foremen turned in with their gangs to help us for the winter an' among them was a big red-headed lineman, I don't need to tell you his name. "No!" said "Slim," with a laugh. "That red head would identify Terry anywhere."

Well, when he joined the gang the fun started. One of the first stunts he pulled off was at quittin' time one night. He lined us all up close behind each other in Indian file, with him at the head. Each man put his hands on the shoulders of the man in front of him an' we paraded, doin' the prisoners lock-step to perfection, right down the main street to the store room. Our climbers jingled down on the sidewalk like the clinkin' of a ball an' chain an' we never cracked a smile.

Well, sir! people stopped an' looked at us fer a moment kind o' puzzled, an' then they started to roar an' laugh an' by the time we reached the store room, you'd o' thought, by the kids follerin' us, that it was a circus procession.

But Terry had another side to him. One day we was raisin' a pole. A big fellow called "Buck" Monaghan was handlin' the raisin' horse. We had the pole part way up when my foot slipped and my pike dropped an' hit "Buck" on the shoulder. He set the horse as the lift stopped an' then made a rush at me, struck me in the chest an' knocked me down an' hauled off to kick me in the ribs. But that kick never landed. Like a flash Terry wheeled on him an' gave him a shove that sent him staggerin' back an' says: "Yuh big bully! If you got to fight don't pick on a boy half yer size. He didn't let that pike fall on purpose. If yuh still want to fight I'll be waitin' fer yuh in the alley behind the store room after quittin' time." "Buck" let out a pretty foul-mouthed oath an' says: "You'll be needin' the ambulance when I get through with yuh."

We all started to work again, but I felt miserable to think of all the trouble I'd stirred up. "Buck" was a big powerful hombre with a bad reputation as a rough an' tumble fighter, who'd once thumbed a feller's eye out in a clinch, an' I was scared to think o' what might happen to Terry if "Buck" got a chance to do any dirty work. But, if I'd only knowned it my fears was only wasted.

They met in the alley an' both stripped off. All of a sudden "Buck" let out a roar an' made a rush to try an' clinch, but like a flash Terry side-stepped an' landed a left into "Buck's" mid-section that would o' felled an ox. "Buck" sat down with a thump with the breath knocked out o' him. But he was game an' in few seconds he jumped up an' managed another rush, an' down he

Our laureate of the lines leads us again into the magic land of memory.

went again. But the next time he went down an' stayed there. In a minute Terry helped him to his feet and said: "'Buck,' there's no use o' you an' me bein' enemies. Yuh know yuh wasn't givin' the kid a square deal though." "Buck" took Terry's outstretched hand, shook it, and said: "Casey, ye're a better man than me, an' I was to blame in lettin' me temper get the best o' me, so call 'er square, ole man." "Shure," said Terry with a grin, an' turnin' 'round he said: "I'll bet the drinks fer the crowd that 'Buck' an' me can lick the rest o' the gang." "The drinks is on me," said "Buck," an' everybody laughed an' we went into the bar an' had a round. An' "Buck" an' Terry was the best o' friends after.

Terry shure loved line work an', while he was not given to showin' off, occasionally he would uncork a burst o' speed that none o' them could touch. So he was always one of the men sent up to handle the blocks when we was pullin' slack. The rest o' us would be strung out on either side o' the block men, a man to a pole to do the untyn' an' tyin' as the wire was pulled. The block men was expected to work pretty fast to keep the rest of us goin'.

One day a new lineman joined the gang. He was the darndest feller to talk I ever heard, he'd talk to anybody, an' did his best to talk to everybody. So naturally he got nicknamed "Flannel Mouth." He was always braggin' about a double jack strap he had, an' how quick he was at pullin' slack. One mornin' we was jus' startin' in on a lead. Terry was startin' up a pole with a pair o' blocks over his shoulder, when "Flannel Mouth" stepped up to the foreman an' says: "Say, boss, what's the matter with me goin' up the pole with this man Casey what thinks he's a swifter? I'd like to show these fellers how much better my ole jack strap is than them blocks." The foreman laughed an' said: "If you can speed Casey up a little, why go to it." One of the gang spoke up an' says: "Say, 'Flannel Mouth,' have yuh got any dough to say yuh can beat Casey?" "Flannel Mouth" didn't like to be called by his nickname, an' it kind o' riled him. He snaps back: "I jus' got five bucks to put on myself if any o' yuh fellers got any loose change." One of the gang covered it right away, an' several more o' them started to reach down in their jeans, but "Flannel Mouth" says: "That's all the money I got," an' started up the pole, an' the rest of us took up our poles along the line. Then the fun

started. Terry let "Flannel Mouth" get a wire ahead of him, an' "Flannel Mouth," thinkin' he had a cinch, started to rub it into Terry, tellin' him all about the fine points of the jack strap. Then Terry started a move on an' by the time Terry had finished his half of the second cross arm he was about three wires ahead o' "Flannel Mouth."

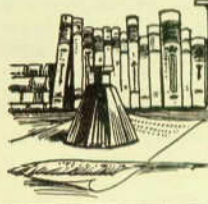
As Terry was movin' down to the third arm he looks across at "Flannel Mouth" an' says, with a snicker: "What's the matter with that ole jack strap? Maybe it's not feelin' well an' yuh ought to take it to a doctor an' maybe he'd give yuh a tonic fer it." "Flannel Mouth" didn't say anything back, but when he got the arm finished an' was movin' down to the next one he was so mad an' rattled that he fumbled the jack strap, an' down it went to the ground, an' he had to go down after it.

The foreman sent up another man to make the joints fer him while he did the pullin', an' at that, they didn't gain any on Terry. The ole jack strap never showed up on the job again, an' it took "Flannel Mouth" near a week before he got back his full speech. The fellers used to get a kick out o' askin' him if he'd got the tonic fer the ole strap yet.

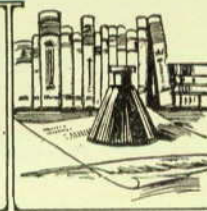
Terry an' me, with a couple o' the others, had a little experience out of the ordinary a little while after. The telephone company had a cable runnin' through the railway tunnel under the St. Clair River between Sarnia and Port Huron. It was hung on a seven-strand steel messenger. The damp air in the tunnel rusted this messenger an' it broke in several places. A freight train was goin' through an' the engineer, while leanin' out of his cab, got hurt pretty bad by a broken end strikin' him on the head.

The telephone company had iron hooks bolted on to the flanges of the steel sections of the tunnel. The company sent Terry an' me an' two other hikers down there by train. Our job was to lay the cable in them hooks, take down the old messenger, coil it up an' ditch it outside somewhere. A little while before a heavy freight train goin' through, broke apart. The engineer, fireman an' brakeyer went back on the engine to pick up the missin' cars. They was gone quite awhile so they sent a party in to see what was the delay. They found the three o' 'em dead. The foul air had killed 'em so we was warned not to stay in too long at a time. The tunnel, countin' the approaches, is over a mile long. Every little ways, along the side of it, there was a small stair way up to a little platform with an iron guard rail round it where yuh was supposed to stand to keep clear o' the trains goin' through, but we soon found that by flattenin' back again the sides o' the tunnel, the trains

(Continued on page 38)



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Christmas morning was ushered in with cold blasts from the north and a temperature of near zero, with snow propelled by a 35-mile an hour gale. In other words it was a white greeting by old Jack Frost, who nipped the hands, feet and ears of those who ventured forth to brave the wrath of that old gentleman.

The spirit of the day prevailed from early morn till the wee hours. The third annual Christmas dinner for the needy, sponsored by the mayor of St. Louis, was well attended; baskets were distributed by individuals and organizations; goodies and toys for the kiddies by the St. Louis fire department, and care and attention were given those in distress. What a wonderful spirit, the spirit that should prevail 365 days of the year.

The relief committee of No. 1 functioned its best, and our less fortunate Brothers were shown that there was still a Santa Claus. Selfishness is the worst trait of the human race, and care should be taken not to let it get the best of you. It has wrecked the individual; the organization—even the empire. Just think how nice it is to put the other fellow first. Think of the satisfaction it gives you to know that you have given. Of course you will get a kick in the pants every now and then, but how many times has someone been nice to you, or done something for you that you couldn't repay? The law of averages takes care of that.

It costs so little to be nice—and the rewards are so great.

What will the New Year bring? Let's wait and see.

In Memorium

Brother A. C. Schmidt, our business manager, was called suddenly to the great beyond. Brother Schmidt served Local No. 1 in many capacities since he was initiated in January of 1904, and was a faithful servant. He likewise served the contractors in many capacities and everyone knows that he was a mechanic beyond reproach.

Conditions In and About St. Louis

As everyone knows, the first three months of every year are not so pleasant for the building trades mechanics, but looking forward to real estate transfers and data we are expecting a minor boom in new building and remodeling. As spring opens up air-conditioning will give work to many of our men, and when the Thomas Jefferson Memorial project gets under way the tenants of 37 blocks on our river-front will need new quarters. Contacts by our business representatives should get the majority of this work. Now is the time for them to get out and hustle.

Many new propositions have come up in our local and with the guidance of our newly appointed representative, Jack Hartman, who is a very capable man, Local No. 1 will advance as it has since the International Office returned our local to us.

The Electra Athletic Association staged several boxing and wrestling matches, and the handball court has worked overtime.

READ

Radio advance in Omaha, L. U. No. 22.

All union broadcast, by L. U. No. 429.

Progress in Tennessee Valley, by L. U. No. 558.

Some comments upon white collars in labor movement, by L. U. No. 77.

Low-down on Passamaquoddy, by L. U. No. 567.

Conditions in telephone industry, by L. U. No. 723.

Reflections at the New Year, by L. U. No. 39.

Bachie reflects, by L. U. No. 211.

Holly sends newsy epistle, by L. U. No. 51.

Constitutional changes needed, by L. U. No. 1002.

If these letters are typical of what we are to expect in the New Year, we can be sure of a booming, zooming Journal in 1936.

Many of our men have been going to night school, learning from the classics on down, and several have gone into other lines of endeavor. The morale of the organization in general is far above the average. We are so used to the times that it couldn't be much worse, so the only thing to do is smile, keep a stiff upper lip and hope for the best. Life deals funny hands and happiness is bittersweet, so why worry? Better luck next time to all of us.

The Boys' and Girls' Page

Having been so busy in December the writer has not given much thought to their section, but what is the consensus of opinion with the various press secretaries and Brother Bugniet? Boy Scout news—stamp club data—perhaps a series of short stories—nature study—crossword puzzles—instruction of various sports, ping pong, skating, baseball, football, basketball, etc.

The ladies have their page—how about the youngsters?

Bachie, et al, write in what you think—this is our paper.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
A Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The subject matter of Article 12 of the I. B. E. W. constitution is causing considerable comment among the membership of Local No. 2, since two of our members have been placed on the pension roll. That part of Sec. 3, Article 12, which contains these words, "nor shall he be permitted to attend any L. U. meetings," brings up the question. IF A MEMBER HAS FAITHFULLY FULFILLED HIS OBLIGATION FOR A PERIOD OF AT LEAST 20 YEARS, AND IS STILL

REQUIRED TO OBSERVE THAT OBLIGATION, WHY SHOULD HE BE BARRED FROM FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION WITH THOSE BROTHERS WITH WHOM HE HAS CO-OPERATED DURING HIS ACTIVE YEARS?

Of course everyone understands the changed economic status of a member who engages in contracting, and may complete his 20 years of standing in the pension fund with his card in the I. O. and may be still financially interested in some construction firm, while on the pension roll. Admission of such pensioner to a L. U. meeting would be highly improper.

However, it would seem that a member who has passed directly from the status of an active L. U. member to that of a pensioner, would have nothing but the best interest of his former L. U. at heart. His experience over a term of years has often equipped him with a fund of information which should be valuable to the younger members following in his footsteps.

Very truly, he pays no L. U. dues and cannot exercise the privileges of voice or vote. But the ironbound provision in Article 12 does cause some of these honored members to feel that they are being treated as pariahs; that there is something objectionable about them.

It just happens that the only members passing to the pension rolls through Local No. 2 were members with active cards in the L. U., and probably we do not see possible difficulties which might have arisen, had any cards passed through the local under different circumstances.

There is no desire here to initiate any sort of controversy; but only a wish to adjust this matter to the best interests of all concerned. An effort has been made to point out that this question is of importance, aside from its sentimental aspects; and it is hoped that it will receive the consideration of our officers and members.

Brothers Charles Williams and D. E. Lund have lost their wives through death in the recent past, and all members extend to them their sympathy in their bereavement.

Brother R. C. Burley, who formerly made St. Louis a port of call, has not been seen for a considerable time, and some of his friends ask for a line from him and wish him a happy New Year.

SIDNEY WEISE,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

At our last meeting the by-laws of our local were being read with the idea of revising, revamping, or what have you. As recording secretary it fell to my lot to read the same. After reading numerous of the sections I finally came to the one relating to the duties of the officers, and to my surprise I discovered that as recording secretary I was also to be press secretary. The assembled members immediately told me that as they had not seen a letter from L. U. No. 8 in the WORKER since the Lord knows when, and that they expected me to have one in the next edition of the WORKER. So, in order

to maintain my social standing and general good health, I am sending this in.

Our local has been through as tough times as most locals and tougher than some, but it now looks as if the proverbial silver lining is about to break through the dark clouds. Uncle Sammy, through the medium of his alphabetical organizations, is about to put some money in circulation in our fair city. There are some school jobs, additions to the buildings at our zoo which, by the way, is the third largest in the country, and an addition to the Tuberculosis Hospital, also a slum elimination project. If all these projects go through as planned our business manager thinks that by next June our members should have at least one four-bit piece that hasn't more than 12 strings tied to it.

The old man has had a tough time of it these last few years. After his long battle with the Edison Company this summer the local saw that he took a much needed rest. In all my years as a member it was the first one he ever had. He is still able to go to bat for what he believes is for the best interest of the local. During all of this past period of unemployment the question of who to send out on what few jobs did come up was one of his hardest problems. The members who didn't get them called him a so and so, and the members who got them were accused of playing politics. I wish some plan could be devised whereby in lean times jobs could be given out to the satisfaction of everybody. If anyone reading this has such a plan in their local I wish they would send it to us.

Our executive board is working hard in their endeavor to see that the children of our members who have been out of work will not be forgotten this Christmas by the genial gentlemen with the long beard. One of our members met with an accident some 20 months ago and has been confined to his home ever since. His name is W. O. Beck. He operates Short Wave Station No. W8EDR which is listed in the JOURNAL. It would help him to pass otherwise lonely hours if some of our Brothers would contact him via the air lines when they are out C Q-ing some night.

Why is it that members of our local can always find time to attend stag parties but conveniently forget what nights our local holds their meetings, although all members were notified by mail? At our last meeting there were only 56 of them present. Then they wonder why they are dumb about the affairs of the local. Some of these days they will awaken to the fact that the business of the local is of great importance to them. Merely paying their dues is not as important as having them present at all meetings. Nothing so discourages a business manager as a flock of empty seats when he has something of importance to impart to the members.

As I think that my allotted space is used up I will finish ICI, hoping that I will be more successful the next time.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The last few times I have contributed to these columns it has been on subjects pertaining to the inventive genius of members of my local, and now I come forward with a few remarks about Local No. 18, which to me is just the same as church was to my forefathers. They went to church to get solace. We, or at least I, do the same thing at our local meetings. I get more real pleasure attending the different meetings than anything else I know of. I care nothing for picture shows, the honkey tonks, or the beer parlors (a sure sign of old age?), but I do get a bit of real

pleasure by attending the meetings and visiting with the old timers, Brothers, that we have known for years too numerous to mention, but who are as yet, the real backbone of the organization. At our last meeting I looked around the hall and saw faces that were very familiar to me 20 years ago, and they have proven themselves real, honest-to-goodness union men; fellows that I am proud to sit in with. That's what makes attending meetings really worthwhile to me.

I have had several requests to write another article and give more details about Boulder Dam and the transmission line between L. A. and the power plant at the dam site, and at a later date these requests will be granted. There is so much to do to get all the facts about such an article that it takes time. Another very interesting story can be written about the Metropolitan Water District, and its 220 million dollar aqueduct. This is one of the really big jobs of the century. We have several of the members of Local No. 18 on the jobs at different points. They are anxious to get the scribe to come out and get first hand information about tunnel building, just see how it is done and then tell the world about it through the columns of the JOURNAL. This I have promised to do, and so at sometime in the not too distant future you will see this story in type.

The construction on the Boulder Dam transmission line has slowed down, due to an injunction against the building of it on the right-of-way that the department acquired at great cost, along the foothills between San Bernardino and Los Angeles. The small towns maintain that it is a great fire hazard. This case has not yet been decided in the courts. On practically all other litigation the city has come out of it with banners flying, which is proof that municipal ownership, if handled correctly and intelligently, is the only way people can enjoy high efficiency at low cost. We of Los Angeles have proven it beyond any doubt. The officials of the privately owned power company have cold chills run up and down their spines every time they read the financial report of our municipally owned Bureau of Power and Light.

Now a few lines about the activities of Local No. 18. We have been quite busy of late negotiating an agreement with the Pacific Electric Railway for the electrical workers. Think of it Brothers! This notoriously labor hating corporation is really talk-

ing cold turkey to our representatives. In the early 1920s a strike was in progress against this company when a federal judge (Ben. F. Bledsoe) issued a permanent injunction against labor. It broke the strike and there it remained in the same status until the NRA came into being, at which time the different crafts began to organize. Up to date the trainmen, shopmen and signalmen have all negotiated agreements, and up to our last meeting they had agreed on about 90 per cent of the agreement presented by Local No. 18, which speaks very well of the present officers of our local.

Hoping the officers and members all enjoyed a merry Christmas, and a prosperous New Year.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

The Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Association, owners of radio station WOW, completely rewired and remodeled their eight-story office building downtown. The building is air conditioned throughout, and houses, beside the headquarters of the company, the new radio studios. The studios are of the most modern design, with improvements that surpass Radio City, I am told.

Leo Daly, Omaha's foremost architect, who designed and supervised the remodeling, was also in charge of the transmitter building. The tower and transmitter are located on a high point a few miles out of the city. The tower is 454 feet high and is guyed only at 300-foot level.

The conduit feeding the beacon light on top and the tower are both insulated from the ground. The whole structure rests on a porcelain block about a foot thick. The tower itself is the antenna and the counterpoise is buried underground, radiating outward in all directions.

In the photo are some of the Brothers who worked there; reading from left to right they are: Al Gustafson, Howard Risk, foreman; Ed Hassel, B. A. of L. U. No. 22; Ed Youngren, H. W. Miller, president of the Miller Electric Co., the boss; William Ratliff and Art Cronmeyer.

The remodeling and building gave employment to about 100 men for a year, and marks, I believe, the turning point towards better times in this part of the country. There



ELECTRICAL WORKERS WHO REMODELED OMAHA RADIO STATION.

are two or three similar projects slated to start in the near future. So, with best wishes to you and the Brotherhood, I close.
JOE BERAN.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

At this writing I regret to say we have lost one of our worthy Brothers, Brother George Gillaspey. He had been a member of this local for many years, although not active in the organization. He was a silent and true union man, and will be missed by all of us. Our sympathy is extended to his family. At the present we have a number of members on the sick list but not any seriously ill. However, it keeps Brother Carter on the leap trying to visit each, and give them the friendly handshake, and sometimes that is worth more than medicine.

Say, I wonder if the 28 gangs is playing the dogs in Miami, Fla. Al Gettman sold out everything and bought a trailer and is on his way. Where? Charles Millen is home again, but has shipped his traveler to Boulder Dam. I suppose he will become a resident of that state soon.

Boys, if you like a clean looking tavern and a clean glass of beer stop in and see Harry Clary's place at Lanvale and Fulton, just opened up. Yes, he is one of our old members, everybody knows him. By the size of Tommy Thompson's belt line I believe he has found the place.

Mike Coffay, Kinling, John Mooney and Jack Taylor, why not come up and see the gang some time? And say, Slim Manuel, my street is spelled wrong on your appreciated Christmas greetings, it's Monroe and not Monure. O. K. you Florida gang, will expect to meet you here within the next year. Hope you are all well.

Now, I have always longed to become a true story writer and as news here is short I hope the Editor will print every word.

The janitor of this building hung a box decorated with holly and marked "for the janitor" in the most important office, right before the eyes of all big shots in our city, and in turn overestimated his value for services, etc., as he expected about a 50-cent collection. It fell to a low of 37 cents for 10 days. Now, then the janitor readily knew that that amount was not enough to buy a pair of pants, so on second thought he took it to the Salvation Army who in turn took it in the envelope and said, "Thank you, my son, may God bless you and a prosperous New Year to you." Now, the janitor does not care to be selfish with the blessing and wishes to share the same with the donors, and wishes the New Year will be more prosperous. The end.

Work here is about as flat as ever, if only another boom would start! Maybe then we would see Bill Ebauer, of York, more often.

Harry Hook had a fall but is getting along well.

The News Post still has the same old gang, P. Habicht, foreman; E. Paterson and Miller.

So this is all for this time. So long.

PARKS.

P. S. The writer is the janitor. Every member knows him. One year's service.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

There is so little that happens, industrially speaking, in our local union that it is a difficult task for a press secretary to write along those lines. To those of us who can look back at the times when in each locality we had our independent telephone

company, and 100 per cent locally owned power plants, it is pretty sad, when today these are owned and controlled by interests far from the localities they serve. Since these independently owned utilities have vanished from our midst the floater has been eliminated and the information the local union usually received from the floaters is gone. By this I do not wish it to be construed as an invitation to come to Cleveland, as it is useless. The point I am driving at is our problems today cannot be solved by the solution of past activity. Therefore, I think that the columns of our JOURNAL should be used to gauge the opinion on economic issues that are aimed to help all workers. The American citizens are not so far gone that they need reforming. Collective information is all that is needed.

There are a number of things taking place that should at least start our patriotic blood to surging toward our brain. The city man from the country can, perhaps, see things in a clear contrast, and it is with this idea I am writing this letter. Nothing partisan whatsoever.

Let's look at our economic horizon. (1.) Almost one-sixth of our population on relief roll. (2.) The stockholders, bondholders, small home owners, etc., who made a down payment on same, find today their investments worthless. (3.) Every city, town, village and state is so in debt that the greatest part of each tax dollar goes to bonded indebtedness and not toward the actual cost of operation. (4.) All private schools are nearing bankruptcy. If those attending private schools are forced to attend our public schools it will mean simply this: Since the school tax is based upon the number of children attending public schools only, this extra burden will mean that the children in public schools will be educated less in proportion to the number of children the public is compelled by law to educate. (5.) This is very important. Suppose the Supreme Court continues to rule un-constitutional the things our Congress tries to enact into law. Will not the people naturally suppose that our legislators have not the power of representative government? What will they do? Either one or two things—either amend the Constitution to abolish the Supreme Court or usher in a dictator. Maybe that's the idea behind it all. Time will tell.

Our forefathers, at the birth of our beloved country, fought and won against greater odds than we have to overcome today. Only 15 per cent of the people at that time could read or write, when today we can inform the whole nation at one time in a moment's notice. The only difference I see today is that things are just the opposite as in 1776. We are informed by all the avenues of publicity of all the things that take place, and do not try to fit these together in relation to the social order we cherish when meditating in the arm chair at home.

Why the workers don't demand the six-hour day at 1926 44-hour week pay I do not know. Before it's too late we should resolve to make our life a business worth living. Work with motives based upon profit. The cost will then take care of itself. I recall a few years ago a friend of mine told me a little remark supposed to have been said by Owen D. Young when a strike was in progress at one of the G. E. plants. He was called in, and asked the committee what the men were demanding and the committee told him "A living wage." He bawled this committee of company executives out by saying, "For God's sake, what would you do if they demanded a cultural wage?"

The subsistence level is composed of five items. Food, clothing, shelter, health and education. Another item of great importance should be added, and that is transportation cost. This equals from 5 to 10 per cent of the average worker's income.

The writer wishes all a happy New Year, and asks you to inquire into the economics of the District Credit Society. For after all, life is what we make it, and as Abraham Lincoln rightly said, "I notice that people are about as happy as they make up their minds to be."

We have every right to feel proud of our membership in the I. B. of E. W., as we are getting more from our small per capita than any labor organization in the U. S. A., and should use every effort to make it better during the coming year.

ENYAW.

L. U. NO. 51, PEORIA, ILL.

Editor:

To revise the old verse a trifle, we will make, or attempt to make, a new start for L. U. No. 51 in our WORKER. "Twas the night after Christmas and all about the waistline we have that stuffy feeling, although we are feeling fine."

During the past year we have been called upon to part with two of our old members, Brothers Fred V. Klooz and Frank W. Burrell. On August 3, Brother Klooz, who had been financial secretary of L. U. No. 51 since 1918, with the exception of one term, that I know of personally, was en route to Milwaukee, Wis., to return some relatives to their home in that city. When near Vernon, Wis., his car crashed head on with another car from Peoria, driven by Thomas Crawford. Brother Klooz and Mrs. Crawford were killed instantly and Mrs. Mary Schwalm, a sister of Mrs. Klooz, died August 6. The other occupants of both cars were quite severely injured but not fatally. Brother Klooz had been a true and loyal member of organized labor since 1910 and had always been active in the affairs of the local union. His passing has left a vacancy that will be very hard to fill and it goes without saying that he is greatly missed. Our sympathy again goes to the bereaved ones and we join them in mourning the loss.

On November 14, Brother Frank Burrell was stricken with a heart attack and passed to the great beyond 20 minutes later. Frank

ADVANCING BACKWARD

By ALFRED G. SPALDING,
of L. U. No. 734

Here is a want ad from the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch of November 29, 1935, which I wish to have published in the JOURNAL with the hope that it will do some good.

33 Help Wanted—Male 33
BOAT CARPENTERS—Experienced in planking, framing and trimming speed boats, \$4 to \$6 per 10-hour day. Prigg Boat Works, Miami, Fla.

After a 50-year struggle by organized labor in establishing the eight-hour day, these alleged business men are taking advantage of the present wide-spread unemployment in an effort to undo it all. Then they wonder why they have labor trouble. The sports would call it "hitting below the belt" but what I think of it would be barred from the mails.

had been a member of this local since 1901 or 1902 and up until about two years ago was very active in the affairs of the local. At that time his health failed and while he was able to be on the job most of the time he could not stand it in a room where there was a crowd and smoke. The writer had the pleasure of working for Frank for the past five years and the best I can say is none too good. He was a man among men. Another loss that is very keenly felt by all concerned and our sympathy goes out to Mrs. Burrell.

This month has seen the passing of another old soul in this city, whom I feel I must write a few lines about, Charles Mackley, more lovingly called "Dad" or "Mac," the father of our Brother, Harry Mackley, who is superintendent of radio at the city hall. Charlie Mackley lived to the ripe old age of 80 years and is no doubt remembered throughout these United States by a great number of the real old timers, as he worked in every state in the union and for nearly all the railway companies. The greatest part of his working career was spent with the Postal Telegraph Company, and at the time in 1903 or 1904 when the Postal installed the new circuit from Omaha, Nebr., to "Frisco," Charlie had a gang on that job up until completion of same. It may be of interest to some to know that Charlie was working on the Michigan Central "way back when" he used to patrol the lines on foot and also go out into the virgin timber and blaze trees that were to be cut and used for poles in the lines he was building. And so passes another pioneer of the electrical industry, who will be sadly missed by the boys of Peoria, as he was "Dad" to the gang, and a friend to everybody. Our sympathy goes out to Mrs. Mackley and the three sons, who survive.

Well, in addition to a flock of nice presents, Christmas also brought us a very severe letting down in the old mercury. Christmas morning was seven degrees below nothing, and this morning eight, so it was not so pleasant to be out, except for the youngsters (both young and old), who were anxious to try out their new sleds and skates. There is about eight inches of snow on the ground which makes one wish for one of the good old-fashioned bob-sled parties of the days

that used to be. Come on out to old "Peory," Mr. Hunt-and-Peck, and if youse caint take it on a sled we will sit by the fireside and play a tune on the Royal portable. Enjoyed your piece in the December WORKER and just wonder if maybe you did not send in some of the first copy from the Royal and that "Batchie" you referred to did not have a meaning. More power to Doris and Edith, of I. O. fame, if they keep you on the straight and narrow. I hope G. M. B. has this typed before it gets to the girls or I may get worse than "Batchie."

Nice work, A. L. Wegener, your piece really has a lot of good points and the sooner the membership as a whole see the point the sooner the business manager can have more time to devote to jobs, instead of having to run out and look them up. How are the bed-bending exercises coming? My regards to Toar, if you see him.

L. U. No. 51 has weathered the depression in fair shape. Work is pretty good and we have only four or five members loafing at present. Conditions are pretty good.

With the season's greetings from your house to our house.

HOLLY.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

We have received information to the effect that a press secretary for our JOURNAL who presumes that news from the Mile High City may be miles long one month and totally absent for the succeeding 90 days, is both presumptuous in manner and derelict in duty toward the trust involved. Those charges are serious, but representing truth in fact as they do, naught can be said in his defense, but much can be done to amend the situation by synchronizing activity with duty's requirements. Some order to fill, say we, but fill it we must, to an appreciable degree at least.

For many years the public throughout the country has heard the slogan, "When better autos are built, Buick will build them"; likewise, for many years those connected with labor in Denver have asserted, "When finer Christmas parties are given Local No. 68

will be their sponsors." The eve of December 20 was the occasion for the grandest get-together we have ever experienced; the local as a body is gratefully indebted to the committee for their efforts in arrangements; but in remarking that the occasion was "the finest ever," we, too, should most graciously state that our women's auxiliary, the pride of labor organizations in Denver, amply demonstrated the foundation for such prestige by overlooking no detail that tends to a party's success. The age old remark, "A woman's place is in the home" may possess merit, but it should be amended at least to read "except when the ladies play Santa Claus to the local."

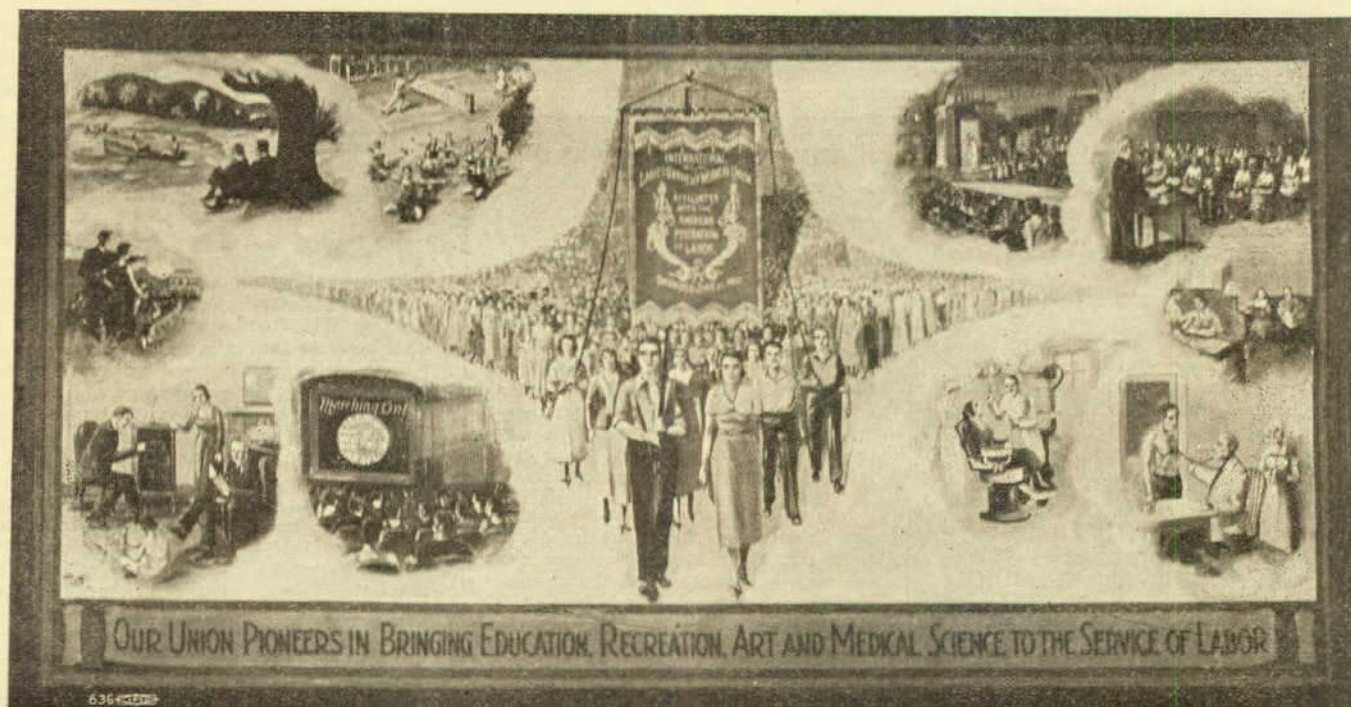
JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Mention was made in our last letter concerning the Commonwealth Federation of Washington. This movement closely parallels the farmer-labor alliances so active in the northeastern states at this time. In the main it is an outgrowth of the E. P. I. C. (End Poverty in California) with some minor changes. During the past five years several popular movements, such as technocracy, Townsend plan, Commonwealth Builders, etc., have blossomed forth here and there in this state, some of them attaining a position of considerable prestige. However, each was faced with the problem of being limited to the interests of particular groups, and the fact that the full strength of progressive movements was so divided into many camps. The federation is the result of an united front of all these groups in which they make common cause with organized labor as a mass movement to check the impoverishment of the common people and the resultant assimilation of unearned wealth in few hands with the attendant deepening of the crisis of capitalism. In short, this is a movement which, in so far as the great mass of mankind is concerned, is born of economic necessity.

Two very distinguishable phases in personnel are to be noted: First, workers, while constituting the great majority are



A PANEL USED BY THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION IN ITS EDUCATIONAL WORK.

altogether too unconscious of the fact that no better order of things can be built upon any other basis than that of the working class only, i. e., to produce for what you get, and of course to get what you produce. Naturally, having been and being a subject class, we are altogether too prone to forget that as the economic position of the working class is the only correct one, we must push forward upon that basis, not to be detoured off our course by demagogues.

Defunct business men, broken down professional groups, politicians, opportunists, bunk shooters, saviours, mediators, compromisers and other such remaining vestiges of the petty middle class make up the second phase of personnel and philosophy of the movement. Although they are a mere minority in numbers they are prone to dominate. After having considered themselves a specially endowed class of quality, catered to, called "Mr.," etc., it is rather hard for them to get down to our level and swell the picket lines as we struggle. Well, it seems very hard for even the honest ones to so condescend. They would rather have us pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them. Then, of course, there are the professional demagogues and politicians who see a rising tide of popular demand and who have no more noble motive whatever, than to seek to dominate the situation and so to ride the crest of that tide to further their own selfish ends. Nevertheless, we do feel that this movement is, or certainly can be a step in advance. We are participating and endeavoring to contribute our "bit" toward its success. But we are not unmindful of the pitfalls and dangers. There is always a danger in these spontaneous and only partly conscious popular movements in that they seem to grow like beer working in a crock, bubbling over without any predetermined plan to engage and properly distribute surplus energy. They are quite as likely to be disastrous as to be of any permanent good unless the workers are very diligent in watching all angles so as not to be induced or reduced into the substitution of wishbone for backbone. We also feel that here is a step toward sloughing off the scab of company dominated political parties; a move toward independent political action of labor.

However, let us have no illusions. We shall not succeed in "slipping in" on the blind side of the bankers with any program which would abolish their privilege of obtaining wealth without work. They are all set to spring a deluge of slander, abuse, and confusing publicity. If they see that the game of grab is actually in grave danger of being spiked, they will not hesitate to do worse, like the Bourbons of France. The efforts employed to confuse, seduce or terrorize the workers now on strikes for a few lousy nickels' worth of life and happiness should make that plain.

We would like much to hear from the Brothers in other sections concerning the latest developments of labor and farmer activities.

L. P. WOOD.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

On September 4 a group of electrical workers representing 14 local unions of the I. B. E. W. in the state of New Jersey held a meeting at the headquarters of Local Union No. 269 and reorganized the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association. The association had become defunct when in 1931 a number of locals were merged with Local No. 52, Newark. The association was revived because we realized that in order to promote the welfare of the I. B. E. W. relative to problems which in due course of

time would affect all the locals in the state, without any waste motion, a central body was necessary.

In Atlantic City on September 8, 1935, the association held its election of officers. The following were elected and installed by our good friend and vice president, Edward F. Kloter: R. A. Jahn, Trenton, president; William Shaffer, Somerville, vice president; S. J. Cristiano, Paterson, secretary-treasurer, and Bert Chambers, Atlantic City, sergeant-at-arms. The association's executive board consists of the business managers of all affiliated locals. The following locals are affiliated with the state association: 52, 98, 102, 262, 358, 456, 675, 269, 367, 211, 233, 164 and 581.

The first problem of major importance brought to the attention of the state association was the refusal of the Public Service Electric Company, of New Jersey, to recognize the I. B. E. W. Officials of the Public Service were contacted and a conference was arranged with the vice president in charge of operation, Mr. Barron. Mr. Barron very dictatorially stated that the Public Service would not do business with the I. B. E. W., and that his company was not going to be dictated to by any union, notwithstanding the fact that his company had recognized the I. B. E. W. in the past and up to May, 1935, and did business through a holding company of the Public Service, namely, the Public Service Production Company, which company was later renamed the United Engineers. The United Engineers, due to the senatorial investigation of holding companies, was dissolved and the nucleus of that organization was absorbed by the Public Service Electric Company.

The state association, realizing the importance of this situation, contacted Vice President Kloter, who in turn took the matter up with President Tracy. President Tracy lost no time in sending his capable assistant, Edward Bieretz, to Newark. Brother Bieretz had a conference with Mr. Barron and he was informed that the Public Service still was of the same mind, and he invited the I. B. E. W. to do their darndest to change it.

President Tracy immediately accepted the challenge and called a special meeting of the legislation committee on utility affairs of the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association, which is composed of the business managers and presidents of all I. B. E. W. local unions in the state. The officers of this committee are Vice President Kloter, chairman; William Shaffer, vice chairman, and S. J. Cristiano, secretary.

This special meeting was held in Trenton on November 23, 1935, and at this meeting a plan of action was laid out. This committee is meeting at the present time every other Sunday afternoon in the headquarters of Local No. 52, 190 Belmont Avenue, Newark, N. J.

The weakest spot in any utility company, it was deduced, was their rate structure. With this as our objective we mapped out a program and the campaign was launched through the newspapers of the state on December 13, 1935. Newspapers throughout the entire state carried our first release and have continued to give us all the publicity so necessary in a campaign of this kind.

Statistics were gathered by the head of our research department, M. H. Hedges, on electric rates in every important section of the United States, and it was found that the rate charged by the Public Service was from 16 per cent to 120 per cent higher than other sections.

The campaign is still in its infancy, and we realize that we have a hard nut to crack, but we are confident that in the long run

we will win recognition, because we have the determination and the will to do so.

S. J. CRISTIANO,
Secretary,

Legislative Committee on Utility Affairs
of the N. J. State Electrical Workers
Association, Business Manager, L. U.
No. 102.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

I might as well start the New Year right by getting a letter from Local No. 106 in the WORKER. Work has been good around here all the past year, and is still fairly good, all the boys working most of the time. Some of the boys went to Bradford, Pa., and they were very busy until Christmas. Brothers Ahlstrom, Clark, Johnson and Anderson were the ones down there.

Brother Clif. Chingren who has been on the sick list for the past month is better at this writing.

On February 3 Local No. 106 has its thirty-sixth birthday, and we intend to celebrate it with a banquet for all our members and their families. It is to be held at Fairmount Grill. We still have two of our charter members in our midst, Brother F. J. Kruger, our financial secretary, who is still very active, and Brother John Crowe, who is on the pension list. At this banquet we are going to try to interest our women folk into forming a women's auxiliary. Most of our membership think an auxiliary will stimulate our members to a greater activity in union matters, also the purchase of union label goods. In the March WORKER the writer will tell of our success.

This is to notify all members to get in touch with banquet committee, as to the number of reservations to be made for each member. Be sure to do this, you Brothers that don't attend meetings.

Wishing the entire Brotherhood a prosperous New Year, I beg to remain

W. R. M.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

During this month a little activity has been shown around 108. The women's auxiliary, which has not functioned for several years, was given a little "pep meeting" to stir the ladies into action again. The results were the same as before our big game at college, a pep meeting is held, everyone is spurred on and a great showing and fighting spirit carries us on to our goal. The meeting had the same effect, we also had a greater turnout than expected.

The spirit is still with the women, as at the very next meeting of the local the auxiliary also met in another hall in the building. Officers were chosen and the social committee turned the funds over to the girls. Good luck, "my dears" and more power to you, but I hope a press secretary was included among your officers. Several of the women stated they would like to see me give them a little publicity, but now, how would the husbands feel about that, having one of the only two single members in such close harmony with the auxiliary?

We also had the honor of having International Vice President Barker with us at the last meeting. He gave us a picture in words of what has happened throughout his district, especially in the Tennessee Valley. He certainly seems to have met with plenty of success in his dealings with the various situations that arose and with the utilities. More power to Brother Barker. We are holding you to your word and expect you back here again in January.

After the meeting the officers of the auxiliary were introduced to Brother Barker. The auxiliary has held its last few meetings on the same evening as ours. I hope this will not always be the case as sometimes an "executive board" meeting may keep the husbands late. I would not like to see the ladies be kept waiting for this meeting to end.

We are still hanging on like everyone else in this section, men are loafing and wondering when the next job will turn up now that the American Can job is about completed. Well, all we can do is to keep a stiff upper lip and carry on.

I am signing this in such a manner so that the critics will know me and not have to go through the membership list and meet me at the next meeting to see if it was the right person.

"TED" FIGENTZER.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

Here I go! About six weeks ago our gang appointed me as a scribe. I am telling the truth as far as the labor movement in San Francisco is concerned. It all bears the thought that all is not right in the A. F. of L. or labor council. At the last city election we had a union ticket in the field, but the lame ducks of the council had to have a delegation of two members from every organization. But the delegates found that the ticket was cut and dried. Of course that was to get political patronage, so you all can see it now.

I, myself, stick to my side of the fence. So much for everybody. Of course now they have a chance to call me a red, but far be it from that, because I am naturally loyal to my obligation here.

I want to tell a word about the general strike. Anybody knows that there's no chance to get anything from the shipowners. Those windjammers, American ships, were a hell afloat. But, of course, just as soon as a competent leader came and could hold them together, and they started to get the idea of how to achieve labor's rights, all of the lame ducks got busy. They cited the civil service law to no avail. Of course that fellow Bridges knows how to appeal to the rank and file. It is not only here but elsewhere the same for labor, for I know in our own organization we had lots of fixing done. Of course it would be lengthy and too risky to tell the story, because you know what would happen, so that's that.

As far as our organization is concerned everything is good. All is in harmony. At our last meeting we started the ball for an

auxiliary. The writer is going to concede the property to make a picnic ground. That is for all the locals in the Bay District. Don't some of you think that will be good? But it looks like the picnic committee has a feud. Well, this is not a white elephant, it is a gift for organized labor, only I hope our members around the bay see this and put that idea a-rolling.

This is the first time I ever tried to write. If I don't get a bawling out from the gang I will have some more. Of course the way I express myself is not to the liking of some of you. Well, I know that I should join the organization with no argument on my part. Of course No. 2 had my application in for a long time, but I've been waiting and waiting till I met Brother Basco. He got busy right there and then. I don't want to squeal on the ones that held me back. Harry Meyers knows that by pulling the job at Desoda that time I told the super that as long as

I was part of the union I would abide by their rule. Of course the howl that the Bell Company put up on my account is in possession of No. 2 so that you all know just where I stand. If I had some way to dictate them you would all get a lot of the early struggles of labor. I've learned a lot since the Reed-Murphy outfit, when we all got bamboozled. I'll tell some more of that later. I am for the organization first and last.

CHARLES LIEBRANDT.

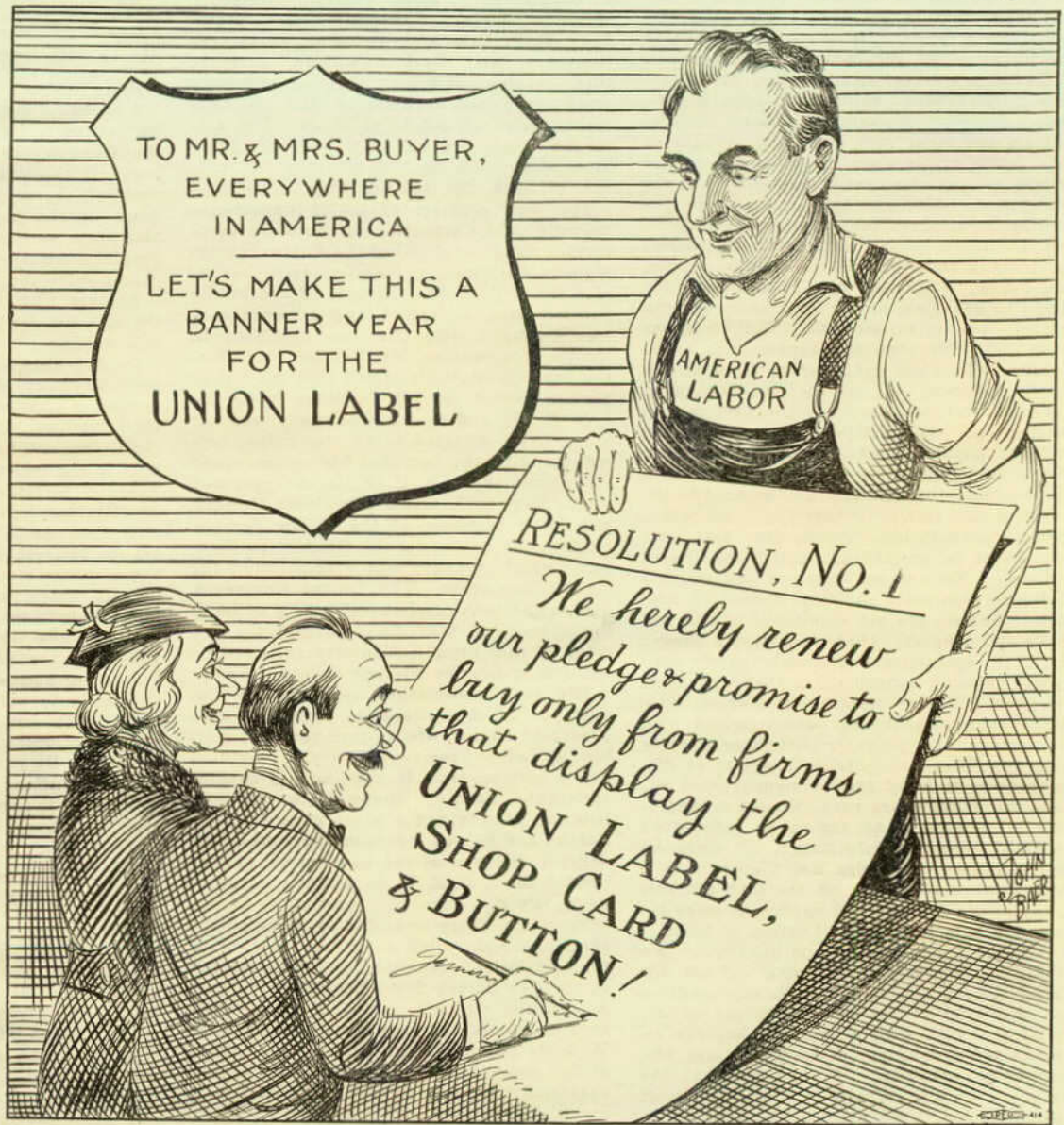
L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Hoot mon, but ye gae me a wee bit of a scare with that word "asseverates" and it sent me galloping to the dictionary in less than nothing flat. 'S all right since I learned its meaning but for a few moments you had me guessing.

Tempus is fugiting very rapidly and it is

HAPPY NEW YEAR!



hard to realize that another year is just around the corner. Humans are certainly funny creatures, when they are kids they want to grow up and then in a few years they want to forget that they have birthdays.

We had a cold, white Christmas, the first in two years and I envied the kids who were breaking in their new sleds and having snowball fights. The sight of them brought back wera, wera pleasant memories of my own kid days, for on Christmas and New Year's Day I could always do absolutely as I pleased. The only order of the day was to be in the house by 5:30 p. m. for the big dinner.

The kid next door and I were forbidden to go skating on the river, but on New Year's Day of 1901 we disobeyed said order and were having a grand time off the foot of Hamilton Street in ol' Peory. About 30 feet ahead of us was a colored man cutting fancy figures, to our envy, when without warning the ice gave way for a radius of 10 feet around him. He never came up and you never saw two more scared kids in your life. We broke all existing records in making for the shore and didn't stop running until we got home. Ever after we did all our skating on the pond in Glen Oak Park. It was years later before either of us told our folks that we had witnessed the sad affair.

That winter I was playing in the same kid's house and we were watching an old man wheeling coal in from the curb, for in those days the coal dealers did not chute the coal into the bin excepting in the business section. It was snowing very hard and the old fella was dressed very poorly, when for no good reason at all I said, "Well, that's one job that I'll never do." The kid's grandmother looked at me reprovingly and gently replied, "Listen, my boy, you are very young yet or you would never say such a thing, for you don't know what ill luck may befall you. Perhaps in his youth that old gentleman out there said the same thing." To prove the truth of her assertion, three years later I ran away from home and in Jamestown, N. Dak., I helped to clean out a cess pool for a dollar.

Farther along the line at Missoula, I was lying beside a jungle-fire within a wind break. The fire was composed entirely of railroad ties, so you can imagine the size of it. I rolled a cigarette and asked some big burly bo for a match. He took one look and snorted, "Hell's fire! No wonder you're on the bum, you young so-and-so, asking for a match with all that fire right in front of you." It's the little lessons learned in the "school of hard knocks" that a retentive mind never forgets and profits by in later years.

Santa Claus was very good to quite a few of the boys this year, visiting with them in the guise of the Automotive Service Industries Show that opened in the auditorium on December 9. It was composed of the Motor Equipment Wholesalers Association, the National Standard Parts Association, and the Motor Equipment Manufacturers' Association. Eight days were required to set it up, during which time the peak load for wiremen was 28, while the daily average was 16. Besides our "profession," it provided work for extra guards, carpenters, painters, plumbers, sign-painters, laborers, waitresses, chefs and dishwashers, for a large restaurant was installed on the stage. And I must not forget the pretty little nurse who had charge of the first aid room. I noted that some of the boys tried hard to win her favor, but "no sale." In fact, I even suspect that one of the narrow-backs purposely scratched his hand in order to have her hold it. Mebbeso I'm wrong, but it looked that way to me and a few dozen others.

Due to the size of the hall and the large

number of booths, the Western Union and Postal Companies equipped their messenger boys with roller skates, but neglected to ask all of them if they could skate.

I see by the papers that the merchants and hotels are proclaiming that this is the best Christmas they have had in the past six years and I do know that the same people and private homes have gone in for the decorations and lighting effects in a big way. The city buildings and other offices are ablaze with thousands of multi-colored lights and present a very cheerful and beautiful picture which no artist could realistically portray.

Also see by the papers where the Wagner Labor Disputes Act has received its first kick in the pants, so I win the bet with myself made in these columns several months ago. However, that is nothing to brag about, for anyone with only half an eye could easily discern the results, as the big money interests will never go for that Act or any other wherein labor gets an even break.

A few days ago my landlord asked me to look at his bathroom light and I found that it (a single light bracket) had been wired with a piece of 24 gauge telephone wire and had been attached to the wall with a 20-penny nail and a No. 12, four-inch brass screw. If that ain't boondoggling, I'll kiss a pig.

This is being written to the rat-tat-tat of the riveter's gun, for the steel on the new post office is going up very rapidly. The electrical contract was finally awarded to a fair New York firm, and Otto Ecklund and "Bugs" Lehrer of this outfit are going to start the job. The former received a watch for Christmas, and it was not a Mickey Mouse nor a Donald Duck time keeper, but judging solely from the speed of the iron workers, who actually run, on terra firma, from one part of the job to another, both Ott and "Bugs" should have asked Santa for a pair of roller skates or a kiddie's scooter.

My kindest personal regards to yourself, "Inky" Madden down in Wilmington, Jimmie Brannigan out in Pittsburgh, and Archie Maze of Chicago.

Was very sorry to learn of the deaths of two very old friends in Peoria, both of whom had belonged to the Brotherhood since I was a wee bit of a nuisance. I refer to Fred Klooz and "Red" Burrell, mighty fine men and all-union from the ends of their toes to the top of their hair. Can any man say more?

However, I do claim that the press secretary of L. U. No. 51 should have at least given these two old Brothers an honorable mention in these columns and not wait for a scribe nearly a thousand miles away to do the job. How about it, Leo? If your present press agent doesn't "mote," why not give the job to some one who will at least try to be among those present some time during the year?

And now to differentiate: When you have anything to say to us scribblers you tack an Editor's note at the bottom of our letters. Today I am stealing your stuff with reverse English—and how!

Note to an Editor: Wassa malla, Big Fella, don't a prez rate one of those pretty calendars?

Note to the Editor's assistants: Dear Doris and Edith: Nope, you've never done me wrong no time and I am downright sorry that yo-all feel hurt. During the late A. F. of L. convention, somebody told me that the

entire office personnel pronounced the name as though it were spelled with a "t" and I wuz trying to straighten you all out. However, it looks like I had gotten it confused with a couple of other guys. Hoping that youse have had a lovely time during the past holiday season and with best wishes for the coming year, I am, with love and kisses,

BACHIE.

P. S.: My wife sez that it's all right to sign off thata way.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Santa Claus has been here and gone, and left us, along with other things, a brand New Year. I wonder what 1936 has in store for us? A lot of people were disappointed this year. A Mr. Hoover, of California, for one. Old 1935 was a good year and did a lot toward bringing us out of the depression. If '36 can carry on as well it will be a great year.

The Wheeler-Rayburn Act that the utilities fought so hard certainly brought us out of the depression during the month of November, with the interstate separation. Everyone worked hard and long hours. Men were put back in the line department. Everyone that could wear a pair of spurs was drafted into service, and an army of men were set to work rebuilding a high line from Sylvania to Lyons, Ohio. Charley Nebb's gang was the first on the field and the last to leave. He was in command of the insulation squad. The Ohio Brass Co., of Barberton, Ohio, was so busy gassing their employees that were striking for a living wage that it was hard to get insulators fast enough for Charley and his army. But the company secured them from other channels and the work went on in grand shape. Harry Shultz was in command of the wire stringing detail, and miles of copper were put up each day. Both of these foremen are monthly men, but sacrificed their nights, their Saturdays and Sundays, and even their Thanksgiving dinner at home so that their men could work as many hours as they could stand and yet act alive for three weeks. These men pushed along day after day, long hours and little rest, but when the first of December arrived, the deadline set for the job, the work was completed. And the men, all wearing that smile of victory, returned to their homes for a much-needed and well-earned rest, again proving that the company has not misplaced their trust and confidence in them. But our good luck was not to last, for immediately work fell off to a minimum and the men that were transferred back to their old department as linemen were again reduced and sent back. That was a disappointment, I believe, from the super down, for it sure looked like old times around there, and everyone surely thought that it was here to stay. And all hope that it won't be long until they are all back to stay.

Eighty per cent of our primary insulating here is done with the products of the Ohio Brass Co., who, in an attempt to reopen their factory at Barberton, Ohio, with non-organized labor, clubbed and beat their striking employees. It is not a very pleasant thought, a union lineman insulating a line with a rat insulator, and we cannot tell our bosses what kind of insulators to buy, but surely an organization as large as our International, with its many affiliated unions throughout this country and Canada, could bring enough pressure to bear upon this Ohio Brass Company to show them that this particular insulator will not be so popular with purchasing agents of the utilities. If each electrical workers union



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS
To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. **\$2.50**

would send a letter to this Ohio Brass Company telling them that you, an organized body, would like to see their product with a label, it would do more good than harm, and would also help those workers to gain what they have attempted, to give you a union-made insulator made under good union conditions.

Frank M. French, 315 Edna Street, Toledo, tells me that he has never received the JOURNAL. Doris, do something about that, will you? That-a girl! And many thanks. I'll come up and see you sometime.

C. A. Bronson, formerly of 2453 Auburn Avenue, Toledo, has changed his address to 2501 Auburn Avenue.

Saw Lawrence Boisselle struttin' his stuff down Summit Street. Perhaps doing his Christmas shopping. I had my shoplifting done early this year.

I worked at Fitch sub for several days while George Door's gang was installing

and building some new equipment for a new 60-cycle feeder. When completed it certainly was a credit to the gang, the neatness of the work speaks well for those boys, as does the work at all substations where these men have been, and this is not a paid advertisement.

When hunting with Scott Smith one Saturday lately, he stepped right out of the car and missed a rabbit the first time. I hit it the same place. By noon we had an even score, three apiece, all misses.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 428, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.

Editor:

Last spring we migrated from Grizzly Gulch to Bakersfield. Now, believe it or not, those hills do work strange changes in most humans, let alone a freak like me. When a fellow starts writing verse he is

very apt to go a step farther and attempt a letter to the JOURNAL.

There is a very good reason for this letter, and I am sure this topic will be of vital interest to all of organized labor. It has to do with radio broadcasts sponsored by union labor of Bakersfield.

Being one of the electrical workers, I will describe the program put on by L. U. 428, which will give you an idea of what goes on the air every Friday.

To begin with the master of ceremonies, our very able linguist, Brother Charles Rober. This was his first time before a mike, but really he sounded like a past master, and witty! "Dunt esk." Yes, he has gotten fan mail. Next, a four-piece union orchestra furnished the music, some popular, some old favorites, played at intervals between talks which were not too lengthy and spaced just right to keep the audience interested. This whole program was arranged solely by

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

160 meter
phone, 1963

KC
N6IAH
W1AGI
W1DGV
W1FJA
W1INP
W2AMB
W2BFL
W2BQB
W2CAD
W2DXK
W2GAM
W2GIY
W2HFJ
W2IPR
W2SM
W3JB
W4BOE
W4BSQ
W4DHP
W4DLW
W4JY
W4LO
W4SE
W5ABQ
W5ASD
W5BHO
W5CAP
W5EI
W5EXY
W5EYG
W5FGC
W5JC
W6AOR
W6CRM
W6DDP
W6EV
W6FWM
W6GFI
W6HLK
W6HLX
W6HOB
W6IAH

H. E. Owen
S. E. Hyde
W. C. Nielson
Melvin I. Hill
Frank W. Lavery
Eugene G. Warner
Fred W. Huff
Anthony J. Samaliosis
William E. Kind
Paul A. Ward
Irving Megeff
R. L. Petrask, Jr.
John C. Muller
R. L. Petrask, Jr.
S. Kokinchak
James E. Johnston
William N. Wilson
C. T. Lee
S. L. Hicks
Albert R. Keyser
Harry Hill
I. J. Jones
L. C. Kron
C. M. Gray
Gerald Morgan
Frank A. Finger
D. H. Calk
William L. Canze
F. H. Ward
H. R. Fees
L. M. Reed
Milton T. Lyman
J. B. Rives
Francis M. Sarver
William H. Johnson
John H. Barnes
Lester P. Hammond
Victor B. Appel
Roy Meadows
Charles A. Noyes
Frank A. Maher
Rudy Rear
S. E. Hyde

Angola, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Newport, R. I.
W. Springfield, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
East Hartford, Conn.
Woodbridge, N. J.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Bronx, N. Y. C.
Newark, N. J.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Bronx, N. Y. C.
Newark, N. J.
Yonkers, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Birmingham, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.
Savannah, Ga.
Birmingham, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.
San Antonio, Texas
Farmington, Ark.
Houston, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
Houston, Texas
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Shreveport, La.
San Antonio, Texas
Los Angeles, Calif.
Lynwood, Calif.
Pacific Beach, Calif.
Hollywood, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Beverly Hills, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Las Vegas, Nev.
Los Angeles, Calif.

W6LRS
W6MGN
W6NAV
W7AKO
W7CPY
W7CT
W7DXQ
W7DXZ
W7EQM
W7FGS
W7FMG
W7GG
W7II
W7SQ
W8ACB
W8ANB
W8AVL
W8DHQ
W8DI
W8DME
W8EDR
W8GHX
W8KCL
W8LQT
W8MCJ
W9CCK
W9DBY
W9DMZ
W9ENV
W9GVY
W9HNR
W9JPJ
W9MEL
W9NYD
W9PNH
W9RBM
W9RCN
W9RRX
W9RYF
W9S
W9SMF
W9SOO
W9VBF
W9VLM

Ralph F. Koch
Thomas M. Catish
Kenneth Price
Kenneth Strachn
R. Rex Roberts
Les Crouter
Al Eckes
Frank C. Pratt
Albert W. Beck
C. A. Gray
F. E. Parker
Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.
Sumner W. Ostrom
James E. Williss
Raymond Jelinek
Carl P. Goetz
E. W. Watton
Harold C. Whitford
E. E. Hertz
Charles J. Heiser
W. O. Beck
H. E. Owen
Charles J. Heiser
J. H. Melvin
Albert S. Arkle
John J. Noonan
Kenneth G. Alley
Clarence Kraus
G. G. Fordyce
E. O. Schuman
Geo. E. Herschbach
F. N. Stephenson
Harold S. (Mel) Hart
Elmer Zitzman
Frank Riggs
Ernest O. Bertrand
Darrel C. Priest
Bob J. Adair
S. V. Jennings
Frank Smith
Albert H. Waters
Harry V. Eyring
John Morrall
Harold Fleshman

Los Angeles, Calif.
Fresno, Calif.
San Diego, Calif.
Billings, Mont.
Roundup, Mont.
Butte, Mont.
Miles City, Mont.
Tacoma, Wash.
Big Sandy, Mont.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Rockport, Wash.
Milwaukie, Oreg.
Milwaukie, Oreg.
Dieringer, Wash.
Detroit, Mich.
Hamilton, Ohio
Rochester, N. Y.
Hornell, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio
Auburn, N. Y.
Toledo, Ohio
Angola, N. Y.
Auburn, N. Y.
Rochester, N. Y.
Weston, W. Va.
Chicago, Ill.
Marion, Ill.
Kansas City, Kans.
Waterloo, Iowa
Chicago, Ill.
Granite City, Ill.
Waterloo, Iowa
Chicago, Ill.
Roxana, Ill.
Rockford, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Jeffersonville, Ind.
Midlothian, Ill.
New Albany, Ind.
Waterloo, Iowa
Alton, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
St. Joseph, Mo.

Canada

VE3AHZ Thos. Yates
VE3GK Sid Burnett

Beaverdams, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

Brother Roher, really a psychologist. Next, City Electrical Inspector Meikels gave an enlightening talk on the why and wherefore of his department. A square shooter, Brother Meikels, he has no favorites, it has to be done right or else, and don't start an argument on the code—he knows it too well.

Then Al Sessions gave an interesting talk on union label. Some very good arguments on why to buy union-made goods and why it is of vital importance to remember not only your own craft but always to keep in mind the union workers that help manufacture the article you have in mind when you go to make a purchase. Impressive.

These programs are put on to keep the public "union minded" and Bakersfield is a very good example of what grows out of liberal minds—live and let live.

The station is local—W6XAI—1550 kilocycles, time 6:15-6:45 P. S. T.

We would like to hear from more Brothers telling us what they think of this idea.

CARD NO. 597023.

L. U. NO. 446, MONROE, LA.

Editor:

I am in accord exactly with Brother "Bachie" of 211 in regards to WPA. As to criticism, I welcome it, that is the purpose of this letter.

In the November issue you complimented WPA in Fort Worth or at least the average reader would think so. In L. U. No. 446's district it is a thorn in our side and will be as long as the WPA officials continue to pass

the buck as they have been doing in the past.

I would like to see more on this subject as the WPA seems to be a thriving business.

In the state of Louisiana we are on the eve of an election. The results will be known January 22. We have records on part of the candidates, others are a little hard to get at, however we expect to have friends of labor in Washington, also at our state capitol.

J. L. CONDITT,
President.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

This is the writer's first attempt to place this local in your columns. However, here goes.

Our first meeting this month there were so many absentees, and as we were nearing Christmas when the feeling of good fellowship is general throughout the nation, it was decided to give a smoker and general get together at the close of our next regular meeting, and see how many Brothers would respond, and oh, boy, did it work! At our regular meeting held December 19 President W. Robinson had appointed Brothers E. B. Rowan and B. C. Radke as entertainment committee, who circulated the intended blow-out through the membership, and we saw such a response it was unbelievable. Then we had a real party, and everyone left in the wee small hours feeling the entertainment committee had done themselves proud.

Brother Bill Loftin, who has been on the sick list, was present last meeting, and al-

though not entirely well, was up and Johnny on the spot.

Brother Fred Jackson is now the temporary city fire alarm technician until January 1; glad to see him get it.

The condition of this local is financially good and all the members optimistic with a feeling of good fellowship.

We wish the International Officers as a whole, the JOURNAL Editor, and all the JOURNAL readers and Brothers a happy, prosperous New Year 1936.

J. W. HUTCHINGS,

San Antonio, where the sunshine spends the winter.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

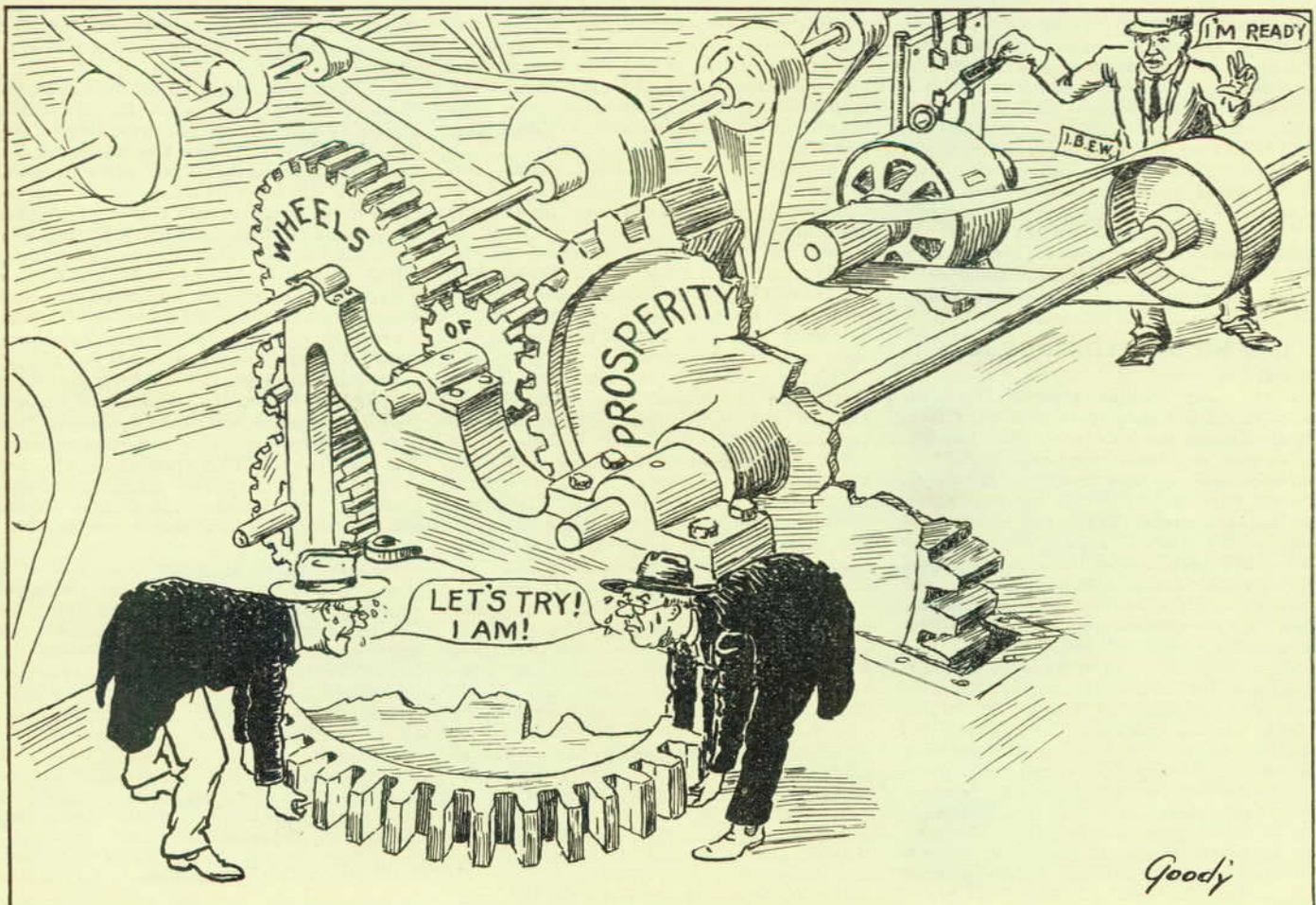
No one should criticize the first early efforts of the present administration to lessen distress, but now after three years of failure of the alphabetical methods tried by it, that have proven to be failures, we have a right to know where it is all going to end.

Millions of people are out of work because industry is paralyzed, and the banks are unable to lend the depositors' money safely.

Industry was unable to use public credit, so that those who were unemployed can be put back to work at their former occupations.

The only way to reach this end is to allow our money, that is public credit, to come back to us through industry.

The CWA, SERA, SRA, PWA, and now WPA, were all efforts of the administration to accomplish this result, but so far as doing it are complete failures.



WORKERS WAIT

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin

First the CWA blew up and left countless projects unfinished because funds enough had not been allocated to finish them. The same thing happened again and again all through these alphabetical setups.

The principle of carrying out these projects under these various setups was that the federal government would furnish the money for labor if the city, county, or whatever the political subdivision is called, would furnish the material and tools. In other words, there were two bosses on every project, which never does work out.

The local division takes from its unemployed rolls the class or classes of labor needed. However this does not help industry to prosper. Industry could employ this labor if these projects were contracted by private contractors at better wages than are paid on these projects now under the present system, and the costs are greater than if done by private contract.

In one city an important sewer job, done under unemployment relief methods, cost \$64,550, while this same job under private contract could have been done for \$18,000.

These alphabetical setups do not help our unemployment situation, rather they make it worse.

Many workers do not want to go on relief but are forced to do so against their wills because they would not be allowed to work on these projects otherwise.

Then again the huge administrative forces that are employed, at good wages, to handle these projects use up more money than the project itself costs.

There is only one answer to this problem, and this is it: When the federal government allocates funds for a project for workers' wages, and the city, or county furnishes materials and tools, all the funds should be placed in the city or county treasury, bids should be advertised for, and a contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

These projects would be done at a much lower cost to the taxpayers, and in less time than they are done now; more money would be placed in circulation and more money would go to the worker who needs it most.

This waste of public funds should be stopped because the present system is a failure, and as long as it is handled as it is now always will be. P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

After many months absence from the ranks here I am back again with news from Muscle Shoals, the TVA and L. U. No. 558.

The most important happening, in my estimation, since my last letter is that L. U. No. 558 now has a full-time business agent. He has been needed badly, and if we could have had him when TVA started many things could have been accomplished for the good of organized labor. Well, Brothers, our business agent is Brother Lo Petree, a live wire, mister—fearless, and he has everything that's needed for the job.

We seem to be going along well, although we have a few Brothers pounding sidewalks because of layoffs at Joe Wheeler dam, which is now nearing completion and taking finished shape rapidly. We're still waiting for the U. S. Supreme Court decision on TVA validity, and if those nine revered gentlemen decide favorably for TVA they will be sure enough gentlemen—in big capital letters—with me. If their decision goes the other way you can certainly easily guess my opinion, Brothers! I don't dare write it!

Brother Perry, on the sick list for two months, is now out and hard at the job again, stationed at Fayetteville, Tenn. From

all I hear Brother Perry is building lines for TVA on one side of the road while the Tennessee Electric Power Company crew is building lines on the other side of the road. Well, that power company gang will have to go some to beat Brother Perry with a crew of good union men. I called on Brother Perry while he was ill and I fear he was under the false impression that his grip was slipping.

Brother Wages is at the helm of the maintenance crew, this crew including "Dad" Beckman, one of our oldest and best, and Gene Weatherby. These two Brothers are doing all the climbing and all of the hot stick work.

Owen Waldrop has just completed the Pickwick line job. Details of this will be found later in this article. This fellow Waldrop has certainly gone along with organized labor hand in hand all of the way, maintaining practically a 100 per cent organized crew.

Brother Bob McFerrin has been transferred from under Waldrop to Perry and he is now foreman at Dayton, Tenn.

Brother Grover Waldrop is foreman for Henry Perry at Fayetteville, Tenn. Grover is a hustler and he sure had to do that little thing during Perry's illness, but Grover came through 100 per cent.

W. C. Hargrove, one of our former Brothers and, by the way, a mighty fine fellow and one of the only elbow-benders who could bend with me—if you know what I mean—who was for the past few weeks at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been transferred back here, resuming his old position as chief clerk under Owen Waldrop.

Brother John Sharp is, as usual, very busy rearranging the 154,000 KV switchyard on the upstream side of the Wilson dam hydro station. This is a similar job to the one just completed at the downstream yard, both of these switchyard jobs being done by practically 100 per cent union crews from the service organization at the Wilson dam plant.

The recreation field, through co-operation of Mr. B. B. Bessessen, John Sharp and a number of volunteers, is now lighted for night use and play.

Here are the details I promised on the construction of the 154 KV Pickwick line. Mr. O. A. Waldrop was construction superintendent of the pole line work, while Mr. B. H. Cooke was in a similar position on the steel tower construction.

This is a 154,000 volt line, 46 miles in length and the longest span is 2,446 feet. The job was begun June 17, 1935, and the line was energized September 8, 1935.

The pole work consisted of three A. S. C. R. 387,500 C. M. conductors, with two 7/16 seven-strand steel static wires. The type of construction was H-frame using 637 western cedar poles, 50 to 90 feet high, some dead end structures having 22 guys. This project furnished employment to approximately 25 linemen and 70 ground men. The general foreman on the pole work was S. P. Becker. The foremen were Bob McFerrin, B. A. Thompson, H. J. Houston, W. S. "Cowboy" Heflin, H. E. McArthur and "Uncle Charlie" Knowlton. I was privileged to be one of the inspectors of this job, previous to acceptance on completion, and it was as good a line-constructed job as I have ever looked at in every one of its many details. The office force on this part of the job consisted of W. C. Hargrove, chief clerk; M. A. Martin, assistant; and P. J. Bevins, material clerk.

The steel section consisted of 30 steel towers, from 106 to 204 feet high of the Blaw-Knox type, with both grillage and concrete footings. This job gave employment to about 10 foremen, 40 linemen and 60

laborers. At the start of this part of the work there were very few card men on the job, but gradually more union men came on the job and the improvement in the work became apparent almost immediately.

Since the completion of this line job there has been a slight lull in work, waiting for other jobs to be undertaken. These jobs are now starting up, although as yet it is impossible to give specific details of the jobs now getting under way.

But enough regarding the work. Let's turn to educational and recreational activities.

Inside and outside electrical workers are taking advantage of the TVA training courses here, and about 200 are enrolled in classes with the following subjects being studied: Practical direct current electricity, essentials of alternating current, and industrial electricity power plant installation. These courses are fundamental ones leading up to proposed advanced courses which are to deal with interior wiring, electrical machinery, line construction, transformers, watt meters, armature winding and servicing of electrical appliances.

R. G. Sawyer, who has carried a card with I. B. E. W. since 1905 but who in recent years has been engaged in trade and industrial training work, is supervisor of this job-training in the Shoals area for TVA. We also have as instructors Brother Thompson of our local, and Brothers Evans, formerly business agent of the Miami, Fla., local.

Like other TVA employees here at the Shoals, we are having a lot of fun in our leisure time. If you had been fortunate enough to have visited various communities this past summer you would have seen many of us taking part in baseball and softball league games, tennis tournaments, croquet, horseshoe pitching, volley ball and similar outdoor sports.

On Labor Day the TVA Recreational Association co-operated with the Tri-Cities Central Labor Union in promoting a big program of mass sports and games at Kiwanis Park, more than 1,000 union members and their friends participating. In the various communities family community nights are being held, with community singing, amateur plays, community games and recreational movies being features. There is a group of TVA players organized for real drama presentations, and wives of TVA employees have entered community home arts clubs, conducting classes in craft work.

On Hallowe'en eve, TVA employees held a big outdoor celebration, with all of the expected and usual activities signaling this date and more than 1,000 persons took part. The children of TVA employees are not overlooked. This summer playgrounds were provided, and wherever desired and deemed feasible Boy and Girl Scout troops have been organized.

We have taken an active part also in a series of monthly labor forums, inaugurated under the sponsorship of the Tri-Cities Central Labor Union, which we believe will be productive of much good to organized labor. These forums are open to the general public. The first was held recently in the Florence courthouse and was attended by more than 500 people. The next will be held shortly.

On Saturday evening, November 23, we had the pleasure of attending a big mass meeting to hear U. S. Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, who was inspecting the TVA properties here at the Shoals. This meeting was held in the Sheffield high school auditorium and the big auditorium was filled to overflowing. Senator Norris, Congressmen Carmichael, Starnes, Hill and Rankin, together with Dr. A. E. Morgan, chairman of the TVA board, were all pres-

ent and spoke. Dr. Morgan's statement that nothing worthwhile was ever accomplished quickly, and his advice to this district to have faith in the TVA, in my opinion, gave us much encouragement for the future in this section.

The construction at Pickwick Dam, according to reports we get from Brothers on the job there, is moving along fine now, and the progress being made—if our news is right—will soon warrant more skilled workers. We are glad to note that some of our Brothers laid off through rapid completion of the Wheeler dam job are now at work on the Pickwick dam job. It is a big source of pleasure also in regard to the Pickwick job to know that the electrical workers and linemen employed there now are practically all union men.

On behalf of L. U. No. 558 and all of its members we wish to extend to all of our Brothers our sincere and heartiest wishes for a most merry Christmas and a prosperous and happy New Year.

JOHN GRAHAM.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Here's our best wishes for a prosperous and happy New Year to all international officers and to the combined membership of the I. B. E. W. This should cause some sort of surprise, whether welcome or not, since L. U. No. 567 has had no representation in the JOURNAL for several years.

I should like to correct any misapprehension on the part of doubting skeptics, and many of the worthy scribes I used to meet in friendly combat, that perhaps I have been "doing a stretch" but the fact is there was nothing to write about, except hard times, and worse luck, so why annoy anyone by adding up our tale to the volumes on file? And I suppose I was ornery enough to simply absent myself.

But times have been tough, they are now, and will continue long after prosperity has approached around that old corner that has been such an obstacle, for even when better conditions are assured, that won't retint the gray hairs nor erase the lines of worry from the faces of the boys who have aged 10 years in the last five. That's an impression on looking them over in assembly; that's how I feel myself.

Conditions are a lot better at current writing than they have been for years with relations between the contractors continuing pleasantly. There is more local jobbing, a lot of out-of-town jobs being estimated, some secured, and on the whole indications are that there will be a lot of work in the next few months. This is not entirely a seasonal flourish, although we do a lot of Christmas store and street decorating, and the feeling seems to prevail that this is not another of those dreaded spurts that have misled us so many times, and we almost dare to prophesy that present business conditions will continue. This will be extremely encouraging to a lot of the boys who have been earning \$5 to \$10 per week, and more times than we care to brag about have drawn down nothing flat.

I don't wish to create the impression that because times seem better that I am barging in on the crest of a wave of prosperity or personally attempting to shape the destiny of the local. It is my pleasure that I am permitted this opportunity to create all possible influence in advertising the efficiency of our present staff of officers under the capable administration of President Ed Fessenden. They are deserving of our tribute, special mention and what have you for their success in navigating the old ship over the toughest

course she ever sailed and oftentimes without much of a supporting crew.

We've got to humble our pride and admit they have done more to bolster our morale than we can ever adjust in currency value, and incidentally it was special business of the local tonight to determine some practical non-offensive method to strengthen our hard-socked treasury department. Procedure was adopted that we are confident will work out to our advantage—and perhaps to yours.

Here's something new for the book, Brothers, so far as we know.

We are going to try it out and the idea, sponsored by our financial secretary, John Archambeau, secured the unanimous approval of the local, and will be applied by our executive board to collect various money due the local by individual members, and here it is: "Any member earning in excess of \$20 per week will be assessed 10 per cent of the week's pay, or a minimum of \$1, to apply on his indebtedness to the local." Let's have discussion on that one.

If Past President James Nicholson, who so far as I know is in government radio service in Washington, D. C., chances to read this letter I would appreciate a card of acknowledgment as he remarked about two years ago he was always interested in letters from Local No. 567 appearing in the JOURNAL, as it helped him keep in touch with the boys he used to work with.

A few years ago when "Quoddy," the big government controlled and political storm center, tidewater project, was the dream of its inventor, Dexter P. Cooper, I took occasion to secure considerable data relative to its proposed method of operation, various possibilities and international difficulties presented. I recall that I received numerous letters from various sections of the country, some of which seemed to convey the impression I was having a pipe dream, and because of its novel features even the JOURNAL requested me to supply a little more definite information, which was furnished and printed.

The stories that come out of "Quoddy" today are vague and misleading, editorials and volumes have been written, some fact, some fancy, so for whatever benefit any member of the I. B. E. W. may derive here's the story of our activities at the project, briefly, but please be assured, correctly. So let's take time out and go down with Ed Fessenden, who for this expedition has laid aside the robes of dignity as president and assumed the more effective ones of business manager.

The first job on the project was a WPA temporary housing one at the security wage of \$63 per month, but had no appeal to our conditions and was not considered. The next project was the general contract, awarded to Slapnick Co., union contractors, of Boston, who sublet the electrical work to Carlisle Co., of Boston, whom we advised that the wage scale of \$1 per hour would prevail, which was mutually agreed.

Through the courtesy of the Bar Harbor Local joint jurisdiction was extended, permitting an equal number of men from each local to be used.

Negotiation for wages, assignment of jurisdiction, was accomplished by International Vice President Charles Keaveney, whose untiring efforts as customary, are deserving of highest compliment.

In the report submitted by Business Manager Fessenden, who made several trips with Brother Keaveney, he made special reference to the transformation that has taken the old Eastport, where he has formerly worked, from a quiet village developing into a city that must well compare with the old mining

day booms. Every hall and room available seems to be housing some kind of government activity. However, due to government co-operation, men on the project are able to secure room and board for \$10 per week. The business manager wishes to emphasize that courtesy extended him by government co-operation was almost incredible in comparison with years of experience in attempting to do business with the average public official.

M. M. McKENNEY.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

I was very sorry to have missed writing you last month, but I had very few things of interest since the closing of the Fisher Body job in Atlanta.

Some of our members, including the writer, have just returned from the Fisher Body job in Memphis, Tenn., and we wish to take this opportunity to thank Local No. 474 and their business manager, Brother C. E. Miller, for their kindness to us, both for getting our members on the job and their friendliness while we were there.

They had the true southern hospitality and they showed it in every way and made us feel at home. We also had the pleasure of meeting some of the Brothers from other locals, such as St. Louis, Kansas City, Detroit, Shreveport and Jackson, Tenn. I believe that a job like this one, where we can meet and know the members from other parts of the country does a world of good, it gives us a new idea of what is going on in the different locals.

We also had the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance with the Brothers from Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn., and last, but not least, that one-man delegation from Mobile, Ala.

It is the sincere wish of the members of Local No. 613 that we may be able some day to return this favor and call on Local No. 474 for some of its members to help put up another good job.

Before closing let me again thank Brother Miller and Local No. 474 and wish them the best of luck and success with their campaign against open shops and temporary cards.

Here's hoping that we see all the boys again soon.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 713, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Just a few lines to wish all the officers and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers a prosperous and healthy New Year, and also offer the wish that some very definite action will be taken to organize shop electrical workers during the coming year. The machinery has been set up, now to see that it operates.

Local No. 713, with the assistance of Vice President Boyle and Representative Cleary, has just concluded a very good agreement for the switchboard and panel board men, bringing our scale for these men back to \$1.12½ per hour for journeymen, and \$1.25 per hour for foreman, along with double time for all overtime. We were very happy to learn some time ago that Local No. 3 has taken an interest in this class of work and we trust that other large centers will do likewise.

We believe that if a real effort were made to educate our membership as to the value of the union label, that a campaign of that kind would add several thousand members to the roster of the Brotherhood.

It is our intention to call this matter to the attention of local unions in Illinois, and neighboring states, in the very near future.

Noticed in the Chicago Tribune that Local No. 3 has a lawsuit on its hands for trying to do justice to its members, and also ours

in the switchboard line, and we want them to know that we hope and trust that they will successfully defend all their actions. If it is legally possible, I believe the Brotherhood should let the prosecuting companies know that we don't care much about their stuff.

If moral support will do you any good, Local No. 3, you certainly have it from Local No. 713.

J. F. SCHILT,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

This is the time of year when the merchant takes an inventory of his goods to show him his profit or loss. What have we, as employees of public utilities, to inventory, particularly the telephone workers in our local? To answer this question the writer is going to take you back, not to January 1, 1935, but back about five years into the era of the money-mad stock promoter, the empire-building capitalist and the rugged individualist of the year 1930. He is going to give you the story in the form of news flashes, a la Walter Winchell.

If these lines happen to come to the attention of any of the officials of the telephone company it is hoped that they will not be offended, as these facts are being written only to prove to the members of this local the importance of organization and not to irritate the management of a concern that has proven its ability to co-operate.

March, 1930: One of the telephone troublemen suffered the misfortune of colliding with a truck while driving a company car on a downtown street last Monday. But where was the poor boy Tuesday and all day Wednesday?

January, 1931: A good many of the employees of the telephone company are earning a little extra spending money by selling preferred stock of the Telephone Bond and Share Co. to their relatives and friends at \$100 per share; said stock is listed on the Chicago stock exchange at \$97.

February, 1931: This writer was in to see the plant superintendent this morning regarding working conditions and a wage increase. He was thrown out on his ear, in a diplomatic way.

September, 1931: The Telephone Bond and Share Co., including subsidiaries, for the six months ending June 30, reports a consolidated net income of \$483,639 after depreciation, federal taxes and other charges, as against \$452,439 in the corresponding period of 1930. The increase in net income in the face of a reduction of about 5 per cent in gross revenues was made possible by operating economies and saving on interest charges.

January, 1932: Telephone company reduces working hours, thereby reducing earning power of employees.

December, 1932: Telephone company orders general wage reductions.

January, 1933: Telephone Bond and Share passes dividends on its stock.

February, 1933: Telephone Bond and Share drops to a new low.

March, 1933: Mister, can you spare a dime?

April 6, 1933: EXTRA—Congress permits the sale of 3.2 beer. Jim Hunter gains 12 pounds.

June, 1933: The five employees of the P. B. X. division are working under four wage classifications, water boy receiving highest pay in this group.

July, 1933: President Roosevelt launches NRA, giving employees right of collective bargaining. Telephone company again reduces wages.

September, 1933: Plant department employees of telephone company discuss merits

of organized labor with one or two co-workers who hold membership in I. B. E. W.

October, 1933: Plant department of telephone company becomes union stronghold.

February 1, 1934: Wage increases were granted to plant department employees of phone company.

April 1, 1934: Telephone company raises wages and living standards of its employees.

November, 1934: Telephone company establishes uniform wage classifications.

September, 1935: General wage increases granted telephone employees.

October, 1935: EXTRA; EXTRA; Harold Smith joins the union.

Was it not that wise old philosopher, Ben Franklin, who said "We must all hang together or we will all hang separately?"

AARON SCHARLACH.

P. S. Frank Chzran wishes to announce that due to changes in his working schedule he will be unable to promote any further boxing bouts the balance of this season.

A. S.

L. U. NO. 1002, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

Long before this is in print, you in Washington will have Congress with you again; so we should not add to your trials and tribulations. It seems, however, that the best way to create interest in the JOURNAL is to write something for it; for then, everyone reads it to see how big a dunce we have made of ourselves.

The big questions in regard to Congress are: "What are they going to do with the labor bills that the courts have ruled unconstitutional, the pension bills, and the bonus?"

In our meager schooling we were taught that the Constitution was a basic law from which all statutory law was authorized. And that this basic law was to be interpreted as time went on to fit the occasion and circumstances of the times. If this be true, and the courts are unable to find authority for the various labor and social bills passed by the last Congress, then what we are expecting of this Congress is the establishment of this authority even if it requires the submission of an amendment to the Constitution.

In these modern times the commerce and industry of the various states are more intermingled than were the industries of counties in the nineteenth century. We cannot agree then that it is unconstitutional and undemocratic for the federal government to consider that the action of intrastate commerce has a very direct bearing and influence upon the continuous flow of interstate commerce. The diemakers' strike of 1933 delayed the delivery of the new 1934 model cars to us here in Oklahoma, yet to our knowledge there are no dies made in this state for any of the larger automobile manufacturers.

With the country burdened with an army of 11,000,000 unemployed, we must either admit that the Constitution is out of date and rewrite or amend it to suit the modern time and need; or, in some manner convince the courts that it is not a desecration of the theories of democracy to interpret the present Constitution so that again we may be led by a government, by and for all the people; instead of being hurled to the depths of depression by a government by and for the vested interests of the nation.

That labor of Oklahoma expects and demands this of this Congress has been long and clearly stated by the leaders and press of labor far enough in advance that our Senators and Representatives will have no alibi if they do not support such bills.

Later, when we have brushed up on as-

tronomical mathematics we will try to express ourselves on the various pension bills. As to the bonus, we think perhaps it would be better to leave that to Congress to be the goat.

There is no local news of general interest. However, we wish that anyone knowing the whereabouts of E. F. (Whitey) King would communicate with us.

With this we start the New Year and wish you all the best of everything during its entirety.

L. R. MARBURY.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM DECEMBER 1 INCLUDING DECEMBER 31, 1935

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
I. O.	J. T. Brown	\$1,000.00
52	J. Turgeon	1,000.00
130	N. J. Hoey	1,000.00
717	J. J. Kelly	1,000.00
9	R. Scanlon	1,000.00
763	M. G. Drier	300.00
38	Thos. J. Dawson	1,000.00
134	Jas. J. McGovern	1,000.00
53	S. W. Chase	1,000.00
1	A. C. Schmidt	1,000.00
I. O.	W. C. McConnell	1,000.00
3	Jos. Workman	1,000.00
195	Alex Taylor	1,000.00
134	W. G. Haslett	1,000.00
9	G. Woodliff	1,000.00
3	A. G. Pross	1,000.00
17	C. Driscoll	300.00
83	F. D. Ferguson	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Keating	1,000.00
38	Thos. H. Prendergast	1,000.00
134	E. M. Brennan	1,000.00
124	E. T. Smith	1,000.00
38	W. J. O'Connell	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
134	F. B. Cresap	1,000.00
I. O.	B. E. White	1,000.00
134	P. L. Erickson	1,000.00
77	G. E. Waite	1,000.00
41	W. F. Mary	1,000.00
817	Thos. O'Reilly	1,000.00
358	E. A. Moran	1,000.00
28	G. E. Gillaspay	1,000.00
18	T. H. Nielan	1,000.00
213	Wm. McKenzie	1,000.00
134	F. Aug. Mondschein	150.00
492	Jos. O. Gorman	1,000.00
Total		\$32,764.58

FINGER ADVANCES

Frank Finger (W5ASD) passes government examination with grade of 95 per cent. Accepts a position with the Waterman Steamship Company as radio operator.

Frank Finger is a member of L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.

MILLIONAIRES BOSS CHICAGO

Eleven millionaires run Chicago government, according to Morris Markey in an article in the Red Book Magazine. They are: Edward E. Brown, president of the First National Bank; Walter Cummings, chairman of the Continental Illinois bank; Charles G. Dawes, president, City National Bank; Albert D. Lasker, chairman, Lord and Thomas; G. F. Swift, president, Swift and Co.; Robert H. Cabell, president, Armour and Co.; John D. Hertz, taxicab magnate; Frederick Sargent, president, Chicago and Northwestern Railway; Frank Knox, publisher, Chicago Evening News; R. R. McCormick, publisher, Chicago Tribune.

IN MEMORIAM

Seth W. Chase, L. U. No. 53

Initiated February 27, 1921, in L. U. No. 904

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our ranks our worthy Brother, Seth W. Chase; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 53, deeply mourn the loss of a true Brother, and wish to extend to the relatives and friends of our late Brother, Seth W. Chase, our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, and that a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Workers' Journal, for publication.

T. M. CASSIDY,
JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
WILLIAM BENKREY,
Committee.

William L. Johnston, L. U. No. 76

Initiated April 12, 1911

It is with deep regret that Local Union No. 76, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, reports the death of Brother William L. Johnston, who passed away October 24, 1935.

Local Union No. 76 will always cherish the memory of Brother Johnston, who was a pioneer in the labor movement of our city, having had a continuous membership in the Brotherhood for a quarter of a century, and during all this time was a faithful, fearless and upright union man; and

Whereas his long and intimate connection with this local union will make his loss felt by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his Brother members of Local Union No. 76, extend our heartfelt sympathies to those near and dear to him in their bereavement and that we stand one minute in silent tribute; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to his Brothers, a copy to our official Journal for publication, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. A. BRADLEY,
A. J. NEWTON,
R. ROY SMITH,
Committee.

Garnie P. Du Charm, L. U. No. 145

Initiated March 20, 1917

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 145, of Davenport, Iowa; Rock Island and Moline, Ill., mourn the death of Brother Garnie P. Du Charm; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to his wife, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

J. L. KRIEG,
L. PAULSEN,
E. L. SMITH,
Committee.

Fred W. Ferguson, L. U. No. 83

Initiated September 20, 1917

With deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. 83, must record the loss of a true and loyal member in the passing of Fred Ferguson.

Although he is gone from our midst, his memory will live with us for years to come, giving us courage to carry on.

We extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife, Mrs. Ella Ferguson, and offer her our condolence in her great sorrow.

As a further tribute to our deceased Brother, be it

Resolved, That the members of our local union, in lawful assembly, stand for one minute in silence, and that our charter be draped

for one month, and that a copy of this memorial be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

A. E. SWINGLE,
GEORGE E. ELLICOTT,
W. AUTHORSON,
Committee.

Alexander Taylor, L. U. No. 195

Initiated August 1, 1910

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, Alexander Taylor; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, I. B. of E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 195, I. B. of E. W., extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the wife and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 195, I. B. of E. W., a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and that a copy be sent to the widow of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195, I. B. of E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Alexander Taylor.

JOHN J. THIELEN,
Recording Secretary.

Frank Burrell, L. U. No. 51

Initiated August 25, 1903

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local No. 51, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our esteemed Brother, Frank Burrell.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 51 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Burrell; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and also that a copy be spread on our minutes.

WILLIAM E. REED,
E. MADINE,
W. J. SWAN,
Committee.

Roy George Boggs, L. U. No. 397

Initiated June 10, 1919

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 397, record the passing of our Brother, Roy George Boggs; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. P. QUINN,
FRED J. RYAN,
E. J. SCHNAKE,
Committee.

Edward Moran, L. U. No. 358

Initiated July 3, 1918

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Moran; and

Whereas Local Union No. 358, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Moran one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 358 hereby expresses its keen appreciation of the services to our cause of our dear Brother, and the sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 358 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late

Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication in the memory of Brother Moran, and that our charter shall be draped for 30 days.

WILLIAM J. CLAUSEN,
EDWARD J. BACHMAN,
ROBERT H. BECK,
Committee.

George Waite, L. U. No. 77

Initiated November 1, 1910

Whereas Local Union No. 77, I. B. of E. W., is called upon to pay its last respects to the memory of a true and loyal member, Brother George E. Waite, who departed this life on December 9; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 77, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the local union, a copy sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

F. W. MILES,
F. L. TUCKER,
O. M. ANDERSON,
Committee.

Con Douglas, L. U. No. 55

Initiated November 12, 1900

With the deepest sorrow and regret, we, the Brothers of Local No. 55, I. B. E. W., Des Moines, Iowa, mourn the death of a loyal Brother, a free giver and always generous toward a Brother in lesser circumstances; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to those who mourn his loss, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, one spread on the minutes and one sent to the Journal for publication.

Our charter shall be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

S. W. ARMBRETT,
ORLO THOMAS,
ED. GRIFFITH,
Committee.

Louis Elderkin, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 7, 1917

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, Louis Elderkin; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost, in the passing of Brother Elderkin, one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its keen appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Cornelius O. Driscoll, L. U. No. 17

Initiated May 3, 1934

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Cornelius O. Driscoll; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

WILLIAM P. FROST,
WILLIAM I. SPECK,
BERT ROBINSON,
Committee.

NOTICE

We have received complaints from several local unions stating that R. L. Smith, carrying a card No. 29275 and a receipt from L. U. No. 352, is representing himself as a member of the I. B. E. W. We have no record of such a member in the International Office, and Recording Secretary R. J. Locke, of L. U. No. 352, states he has never belonged to L. U. No. 352. R. L. Smith is 40-50 years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, of medium build and wears a mustache. All local unions are warned to be on the lookout.

REFORM OF INDUSTRY MUST START WITH STANDARDS

(Continued from page 15)

adaptable for use in damp places such as breweries and ice factories. It should also make an ideal job on the outside of buildings.

"The next constructive move was to permit the use of non-metallic fittings with non-metallic sheathed cable. A non-metallic sheathed cable job may now make a truly non-metallic wiring installation. The non-metallic outlet boxes and cabinets may also be used with knob and tube construction. Another constructive move was the adoption of the Daniel resolution, reading as follows:

"On premises where a continuous underground metallic water piping system is not available as a grounding electrode and where it is not practicable otherwise to secure a ground of permanently low resistance, the use of a wiring method which does not employ metal enclosures for the wires is recommended, unless the character or occupancy of the building is such as to require the use of a metal-enclosed wiring system."

"The last clause of this resolution is ambiguous; perhaps insulated conduit systems may be developed.

"There remains a lot of constructive work to be done to several articles in the code that specifically require metal clad systems. For instance, Article 33 for garages, Article 52 for hazardous locations, and Articles 34 and 35 for motion picture shows and theatres. None of these places are, in the writer's opinion, made any safer when wired in metal enclosed wiring systems. As a matter of fact, in a hazardous location we are unable to see where a metal enclosure makes a safe job. An arc may burn a hole through the metal enclosure and cause an explosion or fire.

"There is no reason for requiring concealed work in a frame or a wooden joisted brick building occupied as a garage to be wired with a metal enclosed wiring system and the same reasoning applies to a picture show or theatre.

"It is going to take time to get the entire code straightened out but a good start has been made with the 1934 edition. Every member of the electrical committee should feel proud of the work so far accomplished to make rules for the safe and efficient use of electric current by furnishing the trade constructive ideas based on field needs."

Labor Has Stake

Following this comes the new non-metallic wiring system development as explained in the November 23, 1935, issue of the Farm Engineer Journal. Are these the answers of the electrical inspector and engineer to poorly constructed, inadequately protected metal wiring systems? Is the contractor, the worker, the inspector, the public, or anybody going to benefit from all rubber cord wiring? No! Even labor states as follows:

"Labor has a stake in the manufacturing business. The manufacturer can go the direction that some manufacturers are now going, namely, toward cheap, hazardous materials that can be installed by mere children, or the manufacturer can feel an industry responsibility and seek to create a product that will contain all the values necessary to a good wiring system. When the manufacturer and the engineer rise to their responsibility, they do not eliminate the skilled craftsman but support him. Whether the new types of wiring are going to create work or lessen it must still be determined by installation on the job, but labor should be wide awake to the types of material that are being produced and should understand their relation to his job opportunity."

The answer to all this is quite simple. Metallic wiring systems have come into use and have grown to their present wide use because they provide a safety, both mechanical and electrical, unattained by any other system. You gentlemen know the reasons for the requirements of metal protected wiring far better than I do. To name just a few reasons—high voltage transmission of current; protection from possible transformer breakdowns; modern building construction; installation damage to electrical materials, and ground return for short-circuited currents. There are probably many more. The solution, therefore, is the manufacture of good, well protected wiring systems whose parts fit into each other and the support of the manufacturers who are making good materials by the rest of the electrical industry, the architect and engineer by his specifications, the jobber and contractor by his buying, and the worker by his installation.

The manufacturers have already started putting their houses in order as evidenced by improved materials and standards now on the market. The rigid conduit industry has raised its standard from a two-dipped preece test requirement to a four-dip requirement, thereby doubling the quantity and protection of zinc. The metal underfloor duct industry has also written its standard for only zinc protected coatings and requires a four-dip standard. The outlet box industry is going along to this standard as evidenced by the fact that the recent federal specifications for outlet boxes require a four-dip standard. The conduit fittings manufacturers are now working along the same line.

You are probably all acquainted with

* Electrical Workers' Journal.

the recent improvement in building wire finish. Fully 90 per cent of the wire production is now of the Safecote finish, which provides a flame retarding, moisture resisting, fishable wire. I have also mentioned the fuse development which is almost ready. There are other things coming along which, we believe, will adapt present used wiring systems to fulfill the needs of their wiring scope and all we ask is that you people endeavor to support our program of improved standardized wiring materials.

CASEY'S CHRONICLES OF THE WORK WORLD

(Continued from page 24)

would jus' miss us, but, oh boy! When them trains went a roarin' through, the noise was like the screamin' of a thousand demons in the lower regions. The tunnel leaked some an' there was hours each day when the pumpin' engines was started goin' an' they forced the water right up into the river bed. They was almost as noisy as the trains. When it was quiet yuh could hear the big boats goin' along over head, especially the old fashioned side wheelers. Once we heard a band playin' on a boat.

We soon found out how to judge the air. Looking out towards the nearest entrance, if the air showed bright an' clear, yuh needn't hurry out. If it was the color o' blood, not so good. But if it was jet black, yuh took no chances. Once we stayed in a little too long an' when we got out we was staggerin' like drunken men. When we got back to normal Terry laughed an' said, "If I owned this tunnel do yuh know what I'd do with it?" "No!" we says. "Well, I'd jus' rent it out for cheap booze parties to get drunk in an' I'll bet I'd do a land office business." Another job Terry an' me was sent on was to help repair a big, steel-armored telephone laid in the bed of the river between Detroit an' Windsor. There was quite a hefty gang under a foreman named Hughie McDonald. He chartered a tug an' loaded on all the supplies needed, including grappling hooks an' a big reel o' the same kind o' cable that was in trouble. We grappled for the cable an' picked it up near the shore on the Windsor side. We hoisted it up across some heavy timbers put for it to slide on at the nose o' the boat an' then the captain, keepin' the boat headed up stream with jus' enough headway to hold her again the current, started movin' sideways across towards the other shore. As the cable slid slowly over the timbers we had a good chance to keep gap-pins fer the trouble. Pretty soon we come to a place where it was twisted up into a regular knot. You'd never think that heavy steel armor could have been doubled up like it was. We figgered it must o' been caught in some big ship's anchor. We passed that over an' inspected the rest of it an', about a couple o' hundred or more feet further on, we found another very bad place so Hughie decided to cut out the bad piece an' take enough off of the reel to fill in. The rest of it beyond was all right. Hughie got a lighter anchored out at the far break an' fastened the cable on to her. We jacked up the big reel on to the stands an' fastened the end of it on to the lighter, too, an' started to reel it out. All the time we was movin' back an' across the river the captain kept blowin' the whistle fer boats to give us a wide berth. He was scared to death that some of them big freighters 'ud get too close to us an' catch the cable, an' if they had, well we'd o' jus' got our wings so quick we wouldn't o' know'd how to use 'em.

The river was jus' lousy with boats. Oil

tankers in threes, the head one with steam towin' the other two. Freighters, passenger boats, ferry boats an' all kinds o' craft. None o' them caught us, but the big reel near sent us to the bottom. We'd put a big two-inch sling around it an' fastened it to the tug so, in case the cable got jammed, the reel wouldn't go overboard. Well, the cable jammed all right an' was half over the side before the sling held it. The weight an' heavy pull o' the reel stood the tug right on her edge. You'd o' died laughin' if you'd o' seen us fellers makin' a mad rush fer the high side o' the tug. Luckily the headway o' the tug eased up an' she slowly righted herself. If she'd kept goin' another second we'd all o' had to walk ashore. While they was makin' the splices we had lots o' time to look aroun' an' wonder where all the boats come from an' where they was o' goin'. One o' the Windsor fellers was tellin' us how, a little while before, a boat pulled up a lead pipe on 'er anchor. The crew put a hole in it an' found it was full o' whiskey. This feller explained that a big Canadian Brewery had laid this pipe across the river an' was usin' it to pump whiskey through to a warehouse in U. S. free o' duty, an' he said, "If them d--n fools on the boat had any sense they would o' kept their yaps closed an' went to the brewery man an' he'd paid them a mint o' money to keep quiet, but what did them d--n l'juts do? They took everything on the boat, that would hold water, an' filled it up with whiskey an' they all had one glorious, free drunk." It didn't take the U. S. officers long to get on to what this pipe was used fer an' where it come from, an' I guess it cost the big brewery man a good many thousands o' dollars to get the thing squared up. After we got our first day's work done Terry an' me went across to Detroit to see what the town looked like. We run across a couple o' Canuck linemen, an' after we'd had a couple o' drinks, we got quite sociable. One o' them says, "Why don't you fellers quit Mother Bell an' get a job over on this side?" He says, "We got a union here, the N. B. E. W." "What does that stand fer?" asked Terry. One fellow snickered, an' says: "It stands fer 'No bum ever works.'" But his pardner snaps back, "Aw, shut up an' talk sense. It stands fer National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an' it's a union fer makin' better wages an' conditions fer electrical workers an' any lineman is a d--n fool if he don't join it, cos' we'll never get anywhere on our own. There's a new telephone company startin' up in opposition to the Bell an' they're payin' the union scale, which is two an' a half a day of 10 hours. They're takin' on all union men an' have lots o' work ahead an' you'd stand a good chance o' gettin' a job if you join the union." "Thanks," said Terry, "Here's two fellers that ull be headin' this way next spring if nothin' happens." We got the cable job finished the next day an' caught the train back to our home town. Terry took me to his boarding house that night an' then showed me his room. He says, "how'd yuh like to bunk in with me, Billy? There's plenty o' space fer another bed an' I'll get the landlady to put one in." I says, "Terry there's nothin' I'd like better," so I moved my stuff over.

EL PASO CASE EXEMPLIFIES UTILITY POLICY

(Continued from page 12)

expense to this organization, representatives were sent to El Paso; the case was prepared; witnesses were assembled; time and energy were expended during a period of 10 days at the hearing; so that

this change of venue must be regarded by this organization as one exacting extreme penalty to it. Any impediment to the said hearing was not at all due to any action of this organization but to the dilatory and improper tactics of the El Paso Electric Company and its counsel. The action of the National Labor Relations Board in quashing complaint, revoking order directing investigation and hearing, and revoking order designating trial examiner appears to us to be an action of extreme character. Any transfer of this case from El Paso to Washington will of necessity put this organization to great additional expense, and we believe will greatly lower the morale of Local Union No. 585, El Paso, the branch of this organization most immediately concerned.

"We therefore are addressing this communication to your Board asking you the following questions:

"1. What in substance is the status of our case either before the National Labor Relations Board or the Regional Labor Board?

"2. What is the next step in this new process? Do the charges duly filed with the Regional Labor Board and duly acted upon by the Regional Labor Board still stand, or are they now before the National Labor Relations Board?

"3. Are we to understand that the findings accumulated in the long hearing at El Paso, in which damaging testimony was elicited from company witnesses which we regard as greatly supporting the union's case, are to be wiped out?

"4. Is the union now expected to bring important witnesses 3,000 miles from El Paso to Washington and is the union expected to employ counsel to represent it before the National Labor Relations Board?

"We request a full and direct reply to these questions so that we may act in keeping with the law and with proper regard to our own interests. In the meantime we are leaving the charges filed against the El Paso Electric Company still lodged with the Regional Labor Board at Fort Worth.

"Respectfully yours,

"D. W. TRACY,

"International President.

"M. H. HEDGES,

"Director of Research."

TAWDRY TALE OF KEPT PRESS RETOLD

(Continued from page 13)

the American and Foreign Power, American Car and Foundry, Bethlehem Steel, American Smelting, and so on through a list of railroads, mines and public utilities. Every move that the American government made toward intervention in Cuba and Mexico affected Whitelaw Reid's investments.

Purposeful War Propaganda

In the field of propaganda—to prepare for war the mind of the mass must be influenced by positive and negative propaganda. The articles signed by officers of the National Security League, the entire

press work of the Navy League of America, are full of propaganda. Every reader of 90 per cent of the world press, whether he knows it or not, is the victim of purposeful propaganda.

In 1919, thanks to the National Security League's over-confidence in its attack on members of Congress, that body ordered an investigation and found that the League was financially supported by the following patriots: Brady, representing power and light; Du Pont, munitions; Frick, battleship armor and the system of hiring thugs to murder striking workmen; Morgan and Allied loans; Guggenheimer, copper. The backers of the National Security League were without exception multi-millionaires who profited by war.

With the 1929 crash it soon became clear that our most effective leaders not only offered us false economic doctrines, but preferred to believe them and were attempting to conduct business of the country as if the lies were great economic truths. In that effort they came close to wrecking the mind and spirit of America.

We were not permitted for many months to confront the reality of our situation—there was a psychological effort to lull people to sleep in the hope that by the time they awoke the condition of September, 1929, would be returned. The reality was that the crash was a natural outcome of our system of industry, finance, politics, and social life. The press instead of furnishing us with sound economic truth furnished the lies and buncombe of the merchants of securities, which termed an economic debacle a technical situation, which blamed everything on the lack of confidence.

Truth Hard to Circulate

There were economists who proved that in the boom years there was no national prosperity, that there were over two million unemployed; that farmers were bankrupt; that 30 million of them were suffering; that 71 per cent of the population was living on a scale hardly above the margin of necessities. They found a small public. The newspapers would not touch their anti-American ideas or facts.

The chapter on the Press and the Individual gives some interesting illustrations of what the press can do to a man who dares to expose unpleasant facts relating to big business. The press helped to defeat Lindbergh, the senior, when he ran for governor of Minnesota, and later it ruined him. Senator LaFollette was pilloried and persecuted because for 20 years in Wisconsin and in the Senate he had been fighting to protect the American people from the unjust exactions of powerful corporate interests; because he had organized and led the progressive movement; because in the midst of war he fought to lay upon organized wealth and war profiteers a fair proportion of the enormous cost of paying for the war.

How Fascists Work

The book is well worth the reading by any worker if only for the chapter devoted to Free Press vs. Free Labor. The first thing that a dictator does is to abolish the free press. Next he abolishes the right of labor to strike. Strikes have been labor's weapon of progress in the century of our industrial civilization. Where the strike has been abolished, as in Italy, labor is reduced to a state of medieval peonage, the standards of

living are lowered, the nation falls to a subsistence level.

In free countries, notably England, France, Sweden and the United States, labor is still fighting for more rights and privileges. It realizes that strikes cannot be successful unless there is public sympathy, and that public sympathy or antagonism is manufactured by the press. In Pittsburgh it was long known that papers could be more or less depended upon to suppress news of strikes. But in the San Francisco strike of 1934 the press played the role of strike-breaker. There the press, augmented by the voice of the radio orators, preached fear and hatred.

Many of the papers failed to print even the official declaration of the strike committee giving the reasons, causes and grievances. The people of San Francisco were completely befuddled by the press, which was itself hysterical and which raised the usual red banner to assist its hysteria over the masses.

In 1933 the Blue Eagle appeared everywhere and men's hearts beat with a fine free rhythm. A wave of enthusiasm and optimism engulfed nation and press unanimously headlined applause. Most everyone had been mobilized behind its victorious banner but the newspaper publishers. They came with a code, written by themselves, which was the most dishonest, weasel-worded code presented to General Johnson. It was loaded with all sorts of jokers and exemptions carefully designed to enable newspapers to escape the obligations which their editorial pages were clamorously urging all other employers to assume.

Johnson in disgust ordered his department to draft another code. Then came the howl for "freedom of the press." All the NRA required was that publishers must pay minimum wages and observe maximum hours in operating their business. Wages and hours had no more to do with what the newspapers printed than did the fire and building regulations of the city. In hundreds of newspaper offices the betting was 10 to one in 1934 that the big steamroller, as represented by the American Newspaper Publishers Association would crush General Johnson, the President and everybody connected with the NRA.

Is a free press possible? Until there ceases to be a power sufficiently great and sufficiently interested to keep on keeping the press it will be difficult. To a large extent we ourselves are responsible. People get the governments they deserve and the press they deserve. This book should be read. It gives a wide field of evidence why a free people should seek to maintain a really free press.

ACCEPTS CHALLENGE OF THOMAS N. McCARTER

(Continued from page 9)

vising the Edison Electric Institute and a number of holding companies on the status of utility legislation in the nation's capital of interest to his clients.

Other expenditures for advertising, for radio time, for attorneys' fees and for financing trips to Washington were uncovered. To pre-advertise one radio speech, which was not even a nationwide hookup, the institute is revealed to have spent \$5,000. It paid \$75,000 in fees to each of two New York lawyers and retained a third in Richmond, Va., to advise the industry as to what might legally be done to fight the enactment of the holding company bill. The Edi-

son Institute admitted a total expenditure of \$256,750 in opposing "political attacks on the electric industry."

The recalcitrant utilities' industry is prepared to fight regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission—to which the enforcement of the holding companies act was entrusted—to the last legal ditch. A law suit endeavoring to prove the act unconstitutional is now in the courts, and it will be appealed until the Supreme Court has handed down a decision. John W. Davis, Morgan attorney, has been retained in the case.

For the past year the industry has been threatening and calling "Wolf!" to other industries, trying to frighten them into believing that the government is about to take them over soon. In a press statement before the holding company bill had been passed, President McCarter of the Edison Institute declared holding companies to be "necessary and useful instruments" in financing the "meteoric growth of this industry." He admitted that there were grave abuses in holding company pyramiding, but claimed such abuses "rarely involved operating companies" and that, therefore, their existence is of no consequence to consumers. And here is the biggest laugh of all. McCarter, practically wringing his hands, points to the taxes paid annually by the utilities' industry and sobs, "where will substitute sources of taxation be found if this industry is destroyed?"

"This record and these facts would appear to suggest that members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in New Jersey are wise in accepting the gauge of battle as it is laid down by Utility Magnate McCarter," declared Mr. Kloter.

PLANNING IDEA DRIVES TOWARD FULFILLMENT

(Continued from page 4)

"To reduce consumer incomes further simply stimulates the disease. Many bankers, business executives and orthodox economists have proposed policies for this depression which restrict economic forces to artificially narrowed limits, arguing they must not go counter to economic laws. Economic laws do not control industry, but business operates in accord with economic laws within the conditions which executives have prescribed and limited.

"We need to get rid of the obstructions set up by these business executives and release currents of productive returns so that more volume will flow into consumer channels.

"To secure the necessary data to understand and control our business machine is necessary to national economic planning. We need to release dynamic power in order to raise standards of living and thus prevent periodic economic break-downs with all their attendant suffering. Our present distress is mainly due to the methods business executives and financiers have used to recover their charges against production. They have controlled for their

own enrichment without affording fair consideration for the consumers.

"Bankers and industrial executives have built up for themselves arbitrary control over distribution and legal rights to protect their vested interests. They have done this on the assumption that they are the only investors. They have ignored or obscured the fact that to carry on production there must be intangible as well as tangible investments. The intangible investments made by those who plan, direct, and carry out production plans are indispensable to the undertaking and require investments of intelligence and work capacity and the coordination of the individual's whole life to conform to industry's needs. These producing workmen are just as truly contributing partners in the production enterprise as are those who invest capital, and should have the same right to a voice in determining distribution and equal security for their investment.

"The organization of these producing workers to establish and maintain the status of partners in production will provide one of the essential mechanisms to industrial balance. Unless balanced distribution is developed the world will live in squalor, simply because it knows how to produce a greater abundance than it has the intelligence to distribute. Our marvelous expansion of wealth has caused poverty. There are in the United States over 6,000,000 of workers without the opportunity to earn a livelihood.

"To sum up, we need to concentrate along these lines:

"1. Universal application of best practices developed by companies and by industries.

"2. The development and application of the principles of co-ordinated control on various levels paralleling the interdependence of economic groups and undertakings.

"3. To extend our knowledge of the facts of distribution and to provide the mechanism that will keep the flow of consumer incomes adequate to use capacity production to raise standards of living.

"4. The organization of producing workers so that they may advance their interests as partners in the industry in line with all other investors and participate in efforts to maintain balance between production and consumption."

RAIL UNIONS FIRE FIRST GUNS IN CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 17)

positions by employees—some hundreds of thousands before 1929 and hundreds of thousands since the depression, all of which had its part in bringing on the depression and intensifying that depression.

That control by bankers has prevented and still prevents the full development of the service your roads are capable of rendering; has aided and financed competitors, and acts as a brake upon management in its efforts to make the roads the

great agencies of commerce they were intended to be.

As Mr. Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said, when addressing the recent convention of the American Bankers Association, at New Orleans, "Railroads were built largely by promoters through government subsidies, in one form or another, federal, state and local. Millions of acres of land were given them and much money in bonuses and loans."

He further said at that time, "The Old Man of the Sea—their (the railroads) bankers—should be removed from their backs," and he declared that while the government wanted to get out of the money lending business it should not get out too soon.

In other words, the government really built the road, allowed a service so necessary to the public interest to be used as money-making machines for a few financiers and their hangers-on, lent them money when they were in difficulties caused by that coterie of financial buccaneers—and is again lending them money.

Is it not high time that this "vicious circle" was ended?

Are the same practices that have caused misery for employees and losses for investors, and deprived the roads of funds necessary to their upkeep and development, to continue, or shall a stop be put, once and for all, to such practices and the railroads be placed in a position to render the service to which the nation is entitled?

We are of the opinion that the only way out of the morass in which the roads have been placed by bankers is over the road that leads to government ownership and democratic control of the main arteries of commerce—the railroads.

We, therefore, again ask you to consider what we have said, and to note that it is our intention to place, from time to time, further information on the subject of and necessity for government ownership of the railroads at your disposal.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen,
Order of Railway Conductors,
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers,
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees,
National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America,
International Longshoremen's Association,
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association,
American Train Dispatchers Association,
Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.,
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers,
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,
Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers,
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees,
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America,
International Association of Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association,
International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America,
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America,
Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.

ARTHUR KEEP,

December 18, 1935. Bureau Director.

FAIRY STORY, VIZ: BRITISH CO-OPERATIVES

(Continued from page 6)

C. W. S. factories cover a wide range. One hundred and thirty-nine factories are owned and operated and the value of the products of these factories in 1934 amounted to £31,133,000. The following table, which is greatly modified, gives some idea of the activities of this branch of the C. W. S.:

Commodities	Factories and work-shops	Total value of productions	Workers employed
Abattoirs, piggeries and poultry farms	3	195,000	57
Biscuits and cakes	2	616,000	1,438
Boots and shoes	10	1,443,000	4,282
Building and engineering	7	1,708,000	2,293
Butter and cheese	3	1,788,000	218
Clothing—men and women	17	2,237,731	7,521
Coal	1	174,000	765
Drysaltery and sundries	4	2,073,000	1,440
Flour and meal	8	7,134,000	1,710
Furniture, bedding, etc.	11	829,000	1,695
Lard	2	1,190,000	169
Preserves, pickles, peel and vinegar	4	1,346,000	1,482
Printing, bookbinding, etc.	6	1,050,000	2,894
Soaps, candles, starch, etc.	3	2,230,000	1,529
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	1	1,326,000	673

Quite an imposing array isn't it? We have been told that workers cannot govern, that they cannot run things and that neither business nor government can be run successfully on democratic principles or by democratic methods. The co-operative movement of Great Britain is a contradiction to such statements. Here is an opportunity to get away from exploitation.

That the principles enunciated by the pioneers in 1884 are still the guiding principles can be seen from the following by modern co-operators:

"Already our wagon is hitched to a star. Shining before us is that glory of a world made lovely and lovable, which past generations saw, and our fathers labored to attain. In pursuit of it they have brought to earth sufficient to give us a richer endowment than they enjoyed. Thus possessing something, but having so much more yet to gain, let us also look toward the light, and have the present content of striving for the best that is to come."

Love of Fellow Men

What a beautiful thought. What an ennobling sentiment. Can any system based on private profit and personal gain boast of such a principle, such an outlook? This is really a story of men who have been actuated by their love of their fellow men. Their achievement gives the lie to the old philosophy that achievement is only possible through the urge of personal profit, that personal profit is the only urge that spurs men on to great heights and great accomplishments. Personal profit never allows a moment's thought to humanity.

This is the story of the origin, growth and development of a great enterprise which had for its ultimate goal, not profits, but the realization of the highest of ideals in human

development. The C. W. S.-to-be moves on toward a closer unity with the ultimate millions, and more direct ways of supply, leading to a still better use of this magnificent instrument for the people's real welfare. But this is for the future, for the generations coming, on whose minds and wills, as well as their buying power, the future of society depends.

Note: The writer is indebted for information and material for this article to Mr. Andrew Johnson, one of the directors of the C. W. S., and to Mr. Prestwich, of the secretary's department. Except where specifically stated the figures and activities mentioned are those of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England, with headquarters in Manchester. The letters C. W. S. mean the English Society. Values are expressed in pounds. One pound is approximately \$5.

IS BIG BUSINESS BIGGER THAN GOVERNMENT?

(Continued from page 10)

"Business men secure charters of incorporation from states most liberal in their incorporation laws. After securing their charter of incorporation the business group receives the protection of the federal government and the federal judiciary, although the federal government had no voice in determining the terms, privileges, and rights embodied in the charter.

"So that fair practices can be established by business and industry, wherever business transactions are carried on in more than one state, we approve the enactment of a federal licensing law which will cover all individuals, partnerships and corporations carrying on business activities in more than one state. Such law, among other things, to provide that licenses will not be issued where employers deny the right of their workmen to organize and practice collective bargaining for the determination of wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment, and that such licenses will be abrogated whenever a license holder interferes with or refuses to recognize these rights. There should also be incorporated in such a licensing law provision for the regular reporting to federal authorities by all license holders, including the total number of workers employed, the total number of man hours worked, the total value of production, and the total volume of wages paid for each month."

LABOR UNIONS BACK PEACE MANDATE

(Continued from page 16)

When you have your petition signed up return it to Mandate Campaign Headquarters, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. Those desiring additional copies of the petition, or if you desire further information, please address your letter as above.

We heartily approve the purpose of this campaign, and hope that you will assist to the extent of your ability.

Fraternally yours,

W. E. BRYAN, General President.
JOHN J. PFIEFFER, Gen'l Sec.-Treas.

POST OFFICE CLERKS "TELL THE WORLD"

(Continued from page 7)

This film is the product of Howard Hanson, a St. Paul, Minn., post office clerk, and a member of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. It represents something like two years devotion in leisure time. It is sponsored by the Joint Council of Postal Employees in St. Paul.

The other publicity feature of the Post Office Clerks' Federation is a series of radio broadcasts under the title of "Postal Oddities by Trapp." This sets forth, in the fashion of Ripley's "Believe It or Not," curious facts concerning the postal service. Starting as a cartoon feature in the Union Postal Clerk, official magazine of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, it was picked up by a radio station in Wichita, Kans., as a feature. It made such a hit that its author, J. B. Trapp, a post office clerk in the Wichita office, and a member of the clerks' federation, has been offered numerous other engagements.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks is now engaged in the promotion of both features through its locals in practically every first and second class post office in the country.

ters return this to the unfair competitors. Not much encouragement in this set-up for anyone going along with us, is there? There are a thousand more reasons, and they are all good ones, and it is not necessary for them to be counted out here, for there is not one who reads this article that is not just as capable as the writer to answer these questions if they will just take the trouble to do so.

We must remember that the wives, mothers and daughters of union men help to mold the opinions in the community in which they live, and many men and women who are not eligible to belong to the organized labor groups could, and would, be of great value to us in our efforts in behalf of the workers if we would take the trouble to sell them on our beliefs. But we have proven in the past that we are either too lazy or utterly indifferent to make the effort to get the help, and it is high time that we wake up and do something about all these opportunities we have been neglecting. Let's co-operate with our officers and make this year a banner year for the old I. B. E. W., and may we put forth every effort in our organization work and in the future the very nice Brother Bugnizet, and that nice lady in his office may look back and say, "Thank God for the day we decided to give the women a chance to help."

CORA VALENTINE,
(Mrs. E. C. Valentine),
President, L. U. No. 177 Auxiliary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 585 AND 583, EL PASO, TEXAS

Editor:

On Saturday December 7, 1935, the ladies of Auxiliary to Locals Nos. 585 and 583, of El Paso, Texas, gave an enchalada supper at the Labor Temple. The purpose was to defray expenses for our Christmas tree for the children, and the dance for the older members. Enough money was made to cover the expenses and each child was given a small present—sack of candy and nuts. The dance and Christmas tree was held at the Rainbow Hall.

Our auxiliary has been meeting every Friday night at the Labor Temple and our membership is increasing steadily, and we feel very much encouraged.

We enjoyed hearing from Mrs. C. E. Beck, chairman to Auxiliary No. 108, Tampa, Fla. We would be glad to hear from any others.

MRS. E. E. HARTNETT.

INJUNCTION RELIEF DENIED

Labor in New Jersey suffered a crushing defeat when Chancellor Luther M. Campbell denied a petition of the State Federation of Labor for a change in the chancery court rule, that would restrict the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. The chancellor turned down the petition because he said it would "create special privileges for a particular and single class of litigants."

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 23)

to be able to sell others. That is what we propose to do. When we talk of the auxiliary work and the work of the organized labor movement, we must be so thoroughly sold on the idea, and so enthusiastic about it that the thought with all the enthusiasm we feel will be communicated to the person with whom we talk. If a person is taken into the organization on any other basis we run the risk of blocking the progress of the movement. It is unfair to the member and to the organization to bring members in without some preparation for membership. This is easily accomplished if we feel enthusiastic enough about it ourselves. Then after the entrance to the auxiliary is made the real education can be accomplished. Remember that Mr. Electrical Worker didn't join the local just because some one asked him. He joined because he was sold on the idea that he was going to be benefited and we hope he believed that he was going to be beneficial to the organization. Perhaps you ask, "What is the use for this organization of the wives, mothers and daughters?"

We might say just one thing that would be reason enough, and that is, when a union man goes out and makes a dollar under union conditions and comes home and gives it to his family to spend, and they spend it hiring non-union labor, does that make sense? You say you don't do that, but let's see if you do. When you buy an article of wear does it bear the union label? If not, then certainly it was not made under union conditions, and if this money, spent for the non-union product isn't used against the union man then what is it used for? Let's analyze it and see. Our business man who carries a shop card is on our side, and he is trying to conduct his business on a fair basis, trying to co-operate with the union, and when he pays out the union money the wives and daughters

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$.75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50
Ballot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.50
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Rituals, extra each	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	2.40
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	4.80
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Single Copies	.10	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Electrical Workers, Subscription per year	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
Emblem, Automobile	1.50	Seal, cut of	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal	4.00
Gavels, each	.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Withdrawals Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.75		
(Extra Heavy Binding)			

FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	7.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

METAL



1225

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 12 TO DECEMBER 10, 1935

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	97080 98043	48	516901 516931	138	899266 899299	252	772431 772444	394	974557 974569
1	14473 14477	48	519111 519150	141	879825 879842	254	905218 905228	396	451209 451213
1	61656 61659	48	831211 831407	143	406058 406095	255	56868 56872	396	763530 763562
1	133255 133278	50	222260 222263	145	570504 570588	256	516040 516056	397	72034 72037
1	156696 156707	50	620896 620965	145	805090 805150	257	193680 193681	397	668731 668765
1	842423 842862	51	557152 557200	150	684156 684177	257	501749 501764	400	723873 723904
2	144889	52	103719	151	47737	259	169063 169068	401	196066
2	850111 850300	52	445479 445480	151	152217 152238	259	916503 916540	401	637718 637738
3	AJ 18654-18774	52	875342 875650	151	859661 859885	262	449617 449657	403	626686 626692
3	AJ 18865-19000	52	876181 876417	152	737344 737367	262	514027 514055	405	502167 502196
3	AJ 19006-19292	53	819989 820036	156	520358 520377	263	817570 817593	406	680944 680963
3	AJ 19401-19409	54	194113 194130	158	441171 441206	267	512731 512735	407	618575 618581
3	AJ 19601-19603	55	485018 485034	159	604322 604371	268	514005 514033	408	149321 149322
3	A4H 1993-2000	56	187864 187865	160	164485 164489	269	589891 589937	408	172878 172881
3	A4H 2564-2572	56	502924 502942	160	524540 524566	271	592288 592298	408	527186 527230
3	A4H 2691-2709	57	318524 318557	161	455038 455051	275	32354 32358	409	139524 139524
3	BJ 1236-1241	59	826737 826805	164	406861 406950	275	758753 758771	409	758225 758262
3	BH 105	60	252993 252996	164	408011 408150	276	850575 850608	411	205675
3	CJ 887-945	60	727959 728149	164	887171 887250	277	294446 294464	411	507445 507475
3	DJ 125-131	65	966751 966885	164	887271 887530	278	24854 24870	413	437921 437921
3	EH 128-135	65	3621 3632	166	239562 239564	280	958034 958042	413	645326 645370
3	OA 9935-9943	65	474901 474960	166	446801 446819	281	683466 683492	415	702333 702346
3	OA 10371-10400	65	817471 817500	166	517246 517289	288	613107 613133	416	754310 754333
3	OA 11091-11124	66	178703 178712	169	786001 786007	290	961086 961098	417	61236 61238
3	OA 11411-11536	66	321618 321629	173	524744 524753	291	342307 342322	417	315516 315564
3	OA 11654-11656	66	652891 653220	174	629064 629070	292	692641 692870	417	147956
3	OA 11805	67	522999 523008	175	38958	293	309201 309213	418	471120 471135
3	XG 59975-60000	68	59450 59452	175	495460 495492	295	775835 775842	418	847788 847788
3	XG 60316-60400	68	436886 436907	176	478813 478894	296	653368 653375	421	8021 8040
3	XG 60515-61133	68	799154 799222	177	493389 493425	301	274283 274290	424	944671 944681
3	XG 61201-61331	69	533019 533021	177	673049 673082	302	24942	425	262167 262172
3	XG 61401-61470	70	229182 229189	178	505838	302	25910 25911	426	951459 951475
4	254200 254206	72	958064 958071	180	48798 48801	302	290668 290689	427	256158 256159
5	496446 496500	73	736941 737032	180	560894 560978	303	528482 528485	427	843916 843997
5	586496 586500	76	869337 869408	181	657370 657414	304	530963 531000	428	519388 519405
6	142183 142238	80	277682 277684	183	250968 250995	304	959251 959262	429	18981 18983
6	734621 734858	80	716468 716535	184	444617 444625	305	753138 753170	429	191974 191978
7	14747 14748	81	517580 517622	185	197323 197326	308	87968 87972	429	490103 490137
7	897810 897911	83	64988 65011	185	730999 730146	308	211392 211392	430	499766 499788
8	19223 19224	83	157692 157712	190	519856 519886	308	249261 249272	431	798105 798127
8	378700 378762	83	868007 868258	191	778519 778533	309	3968 3971	434	945521 945530
8	595162 595208	84	193067 193070	193	60957 60959	309	579464 579784	435	403801 403830
9	270007 270008	84	261626 261662	193	418452 418650	309	954064 954093	440	785101 785102
9	616921 616990	84	709397 709462	193	533637 533666	311	50142 50142	440	914096 914100
10	246727 246737	86	547991 548140	193	576848 576900	311	889609 889671	441	755439 755453
12	183236 183246	86	884109 884250	193	588901 588910	312	516955 517002	443	452101 452140
14	37465 37475	86	924751 924793	193	738742 738750	317	17714 17726	443	893376 893387
17	50987 50989	87	886084 886095	193	953251 953352	318	724609 724639	444	340822 340850
17	839051 839250	88	663900 663917	194	30001 30022	319	952345 952351	446	953078 953087
17	957751 958006	90	901523 901596	194	535233 535271	322	958906 958908	449	856509 856515
18	133456 133459	91	757229 757240	194	803195 803250	323	1833 1834	453	53787 53788
18	166419 166438	93	935256 935261	195	957129 957247	323	2814 2820	453	480011 480019
18	812791 813176	95	760836 760854	197	522713 522724	323	714331 714417	453	759687 759713
25	203471 203508	96	18688 18688	200	967576 967620	325	427431 427480	456	513419 513451
25	208956 208966	96	29990 30000	203	501333 501335	326	232505 232511	457	759873 759873
25	900176 900369	96	212401 212403	205	526025 526042	326	663648 663750	458	800291 800291
26	448408 448494	96	310437 310500	208	452701 452707	326	720751 720788	459	726404 726503
26	881626 881913	96	546001 546011	208	884646 884655	328	131242 131250	461	835585 835609
26	915803 915908	99	559749 559870	209	486516 486529	328	927751 927768	465	55531 55535
27	185520 185531	99	882476 882590	210	666591 666664	332	28542 28544	465	796157 796222
28	129195 129197	100	26809	211	429821 429850	332	795388 795468	466	62206 62206
28	491051 491105	100	36983 36986	211	660381 660410	333	719739 719836	466	308931 309000
28	727011 727016	100	283284 283284	212	31022 31063	335	87875 87881	466	894751 894770
30	272857	101	284693 284703	212	301686	338	753354 753362	467	480443 480450
30	493889 493899	102	279451	212	687082 687275	339	586934 586987	468	666470 666472
31	184751 184761	102	900788 900993	213	410527 410568	340	733169 733239	470	250269 250274
31	477605	103	30432 30456	213	412740 412820	341	30314 30315	471	765073 765109
31	964711 964930	103	135016 135021	213	641382 641758	341	284123 284136	474	5764 5768
32	627578 627593	103	347783 347992	214	45225 45234	342	644633 644640	474	669416 669477
33	247226 247229	103	580714 581250	214	471761 471814	343	40855 40858	475	766824 766837
36	21979	103	908251 908468	214	756803 756900	343	759927 759961	477	947095 947100
36	44132 44134	104	89444 89491	214	761701 761711	344	844538 844552	479	495866 495893
36	780333 780351	104	871411 871617	214	942555 942566	345	273751 273751	480	248845 248855
37	376077 376090	105	488227 488237	215	763842 763863	345	762952 762973	481	169281 169297
38	136728	106	447951 447961	217	253043 253053	348	854522 854637	481	803931 803977
38	393398 393521	106	493732 493764	222	109022 109029	349	538581 538650	483	23815 23816
38	540231 540710	107	182767	223	28448 28495	349	558901 559119	483	807077 807165
38	552336 553170	107	776196 776210	224	897021 897051	349	802313 802458	488	31490 31500
39	16493 16500	109	32412	225	654298 654300	350	937735 937748	488	549496 549543
39	273451 273463	109	522488 522506	225	770701 770703	351	197949 197958	488	451801 451818
39	251518 251528	111	753634 753646	226	521893 521914	354	521022 521055	492	543537 543573
39	710960 711000	113	28018 28022	229	973313 973318	357	221930 221946	494	17635 17646
39	888751 888934	113	483158 483193	230	36011	357	824299 824323	494	167701 167806
40	179556 179604	114	235290 235293	230	632020 632139	358	449920 449973	494	182196 182250
40	536699 537150	117	783601 783622	231	473792 473795	358	766578 766629	494	848251 849000
40	537151 537464	120	319302 319313	232	851321 851343	360	249050 249051	494	849001 849750
40	861998 862500	121	708479 708553	233	233691 233700	360	777417 777529	497	51012 51012
40	862513 863250	122	44812 44814	233	675426 675490	363	417296 417323	497	204666 204680
40	960751 960884	122	704861 704960	235	207156	367	509473 509507	500	808228 808327
40	961501 961552	124	479347 480054	235	886051 886055	369	203354 203356	501	94810 94841
41	492640 492659	124	952252 952472	236	937977 937985	369	896302 896490	501	549415 549640
41	721661 721852	125	29880 29886	237	512526 512547	370	939772 939777	501	885226 885259
42	973607 973612	125	828540 829064	238	924541 924556	371</			

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
522	93044	93049	648	269216	269250	792	755736	755743	1037	405256	405345
522	504196	504233	648	420735	420744	798	229654	229659	1047	664711	664733
526	945820	945827	648	917251	917267	798	595662	595679	1054	234735	234741
528	845473	845537	649	226098		800	758501	758528	1072	859063	859069
529	815307	815317	649	836452	836505	801	905251	905277	1086	705115	705146
530	194565		650	254058	254081	802	237145	237150	1091	520053	520065
530	485781	485788	650	281584		809	485511	485519	1095	725340	725362
532	43844		653	778808	778838	811	64789	64793	1099	645503	645506
532	705981	706039	656	515151	515170	813	930535	930552	1101	940774	940783
533	963527	963528	657	962261	962268	817	128050	128055	1108	513643	513649
536	905576	905584	658	193971		817	888333	888631	1118	965338	965354
537	251557	251565	658	750349	750356	819	512142	512153	1131	949969	949976
538	19204	19214	660	8520	8523	820	144848	144851	1135	974038	974074
538	46202		660	192843	192845	824	237774	237783	1141	170116	170117
539	229955		660	513083	513105	833	492717	492727	1141	534506	534536
539	497496	497505	661	240518	240525	835	226046	226049	1141	822167	822198
540	251228	251245	663	186141	186143	838	761414	761438	1144	503760	503765
545	496053	496071	663	475628	475691	840	971546	971552	1154	4716	4721
548	621261	621266	663	832641	832708	841	273154	273155	1154	777918	777936
549	11841		669	242018	242024	841	516317	516327	1156	416918	416939
549	551107	551164	670	776716	776724	844	234243	234255			
551	66567	66570	673	663582	663595	844	265707	265718			
552	95929	95937	674	243048	243065	848	660883	660903			
554	278449	278450	674	262376	262420	850	746447	746450			
554	504759	504856	677	873798	873831	852	278607	278610			
555	561156	561167	678	242029	242043	852	505026	505052			
557	942866	942884	678	515768	515798	854	81326				
558	95343	95358	679	955570	955572	854	884340	884366			
558	763346	763500	681	521400	521502	855	522111	522124			
559	706590	706601	684	500228	500246	856	161706				
561	903028	903191	685	633972	633993	856	468947	468948			
562	511541	511551	686	429179	429196	856	498503	498523			
564	741075	741083	691	776429	776437	857	511295	511309			
568	370882	370910	693	503157	503164	858	780011	780041			
569	23587	23588	694	673776	673816	862	10259	10266			
569	21788		697	574261	574338	862	262963	262964			
569	837351	837505	697	605214	605250	863	480750	480760			
570	496614	496632	697	991501	991519	864	15335				
574	24090	24091	701	960044	960072	864	550350	550465			
574	28310		702	162436	162442	865	713536	713617			
574	823721	823808	702	500058	500097	869	441678	441697			
577	57340		702	842001	842250	870	422594	422617			
577	484375	484386	702	977251	977287	873	750654	750667			
582	254859	254894	707	7070	7071	874	643870	643871			
582	281865		707	18010	18011	878	488455	488460			
583	499430	499466	707	768001	768021	881	250170	250200			
584	574843	574916	709	89315	89318	881	264167				
584	647833	647896	710	487598	487610	881	783301	783326			
585	246613		711	5297	5298	885	754913	754947			
585	637475	637500	711	698080	698180	886	192780				
585	861001	861049	712	583680	583675	886	442967	442995			
586	228574	228600	713	182476	182558	887	280966	280976			
586	770101	770103	713	521192	521400	887	718895	718976			
588	384617	384650	713	571651	571776	889	161179	161181			
589	243383	243401	713	814616	815215	889	774324	774366			
589	870308	870420	713	855751	855863	893	782401	782412			
590	950965	950972	714	657571	657577	896	275853	275861			
591	35158		716	26569	26576	896	76597	765919			
591	751599	751615	716	290013	290024	900	889122	889128			
593	624839	624847	716	603181	603370	904	171601	171604			
594	750069	750093	717	9894	9895	904	780901	780905			
595	46024	46044	717	669961	670020	908	500513	500523			
595	474345	474352	719	553978	554033	912	6240	6241			
595	853872	854061	722	550071	550074	912	594616	594680			
599	498192	498208	724	274079	274116	914	378974	378992			
600	930708	930713	724	496839	496854	915	76024	76026			
602	518498	518509	724	667200	667251	919	923184	923186			
610	264507		726	777611	777616	923	174001	174004			
610	442812	442815	728	901189	901200	923	785701	785730			
610	906756	906800	729	622724	622729	928	518883	518908			
611	27592	27609	730	275000	275001	937	672651	672673			
614	732213	732215	730	490977	491009	940	217997				
615	239953	239975	731	228460	228461	940	510169	510191			
617	795697	795713	731	857273	857315	950	169503	169520			
618	282513	282518	734	891285	891376	950	775218	775228			
618	858111	858151	736	967374	967379	953	759055	759074			
619	482217	482223	743	591278	591294	956	83959	83964			
623	25515		745	501095	501106	963	313707	313715			
623	729158	729177	748	241773	241786	970	233693	233700			
629	54610	54613	748	505614	505694	970	253713				
629	256988	257024	757	752203	752222	970	780614	780631			
630	760235	760250	758	855106	855168	978	784501	784505			
631	514292	514312	760	879355	879418	991	186606	186607			
632	509236	509258	761	277081	277087	991	767103	767113			
633	762007	762041	761	494169	494181	995	751071	751111			
634	958696	958705	762	968381	968394	996	65357	65367			
636	306697	306730	763	250086	250087	997	238072	238082			
637	244173	244193	763	521307	521348	1002	529291	529328			
640	33454	33455	764	502259	502279	B1004	Mem.225026-225036				
640	621427	621455	770	723162	723214	B1004	App.225001-225036				
642	13826		774	77728	77730	B1011	Mem.240001-240045				
642	922788	922802	774	766227	766271	B1011	App.240109-240134				
643	523801	523805	775	160811	160814	1024	82585	82596			
643	961793	961800	775	484659	484670	1024	548854	548903			
644	227264		777	242588	242596	1029	906291	906300			
644	482628	482645	779	249553	249562	1029	926251	926252			
646	756957	756967	782	930178	930186	1032	932932	932941			
647	972088	972099	783	775511	775520	1036	157229				
648	14441		784	468418	468447	1036	236953	236967			

1037	405256	405345	245	718025	
1047	664711	664733	269	589891-892	
1054	234735	234741	277	294461	
1072	859063	859069	278	24859	
1086	705115	705146	292	692643-650	
1091	520053	520065	332	795468	
1095	725340	725362	340	200596	
1099	645503	645506	341	30314	
1101	940774	940783	343	40855	
1108	513643	513649	349	802349	

NEW RADIO UNION RECALLS MAGNIFICENT PAST

(Continued from page 18)

Like all up-to-date unions, we have a legal adviser and counsellor, ours being Bernard W. Goldenberg, brilliant attorney, of New York City. Eminently fitted

for this post, he brings to it a profound knowledge of working conditions and the relationship existing between employer and employee. A "regular fellow," he insists that we greet him as "Bill."

B-1004 is ready for action, and all of us are inordinately proud of our A. F. of L. heritage.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Latest despatch from Masterson, who has wandered far from Cleveland on the search for prosperity says: "We are 26 miles from Taft, Calif., Brother Ed Kelly and I, on top of the mountains in Kern County. The airships bring in supplies in the winter. A small broadcasting station sends out the S. O. S. when we get snowed in. There is no telephone here. It's a long, dangerous, winding trail that reaches this camp. Two hundred state residents are trying to live here, crippled, sick, old and infirm. I have tried to tell you about it in this poem."

Camp Apache

Dear citizens, we've come to grief
In sunny Cal. We're on relief.
After looking for prosperity
At last we have hit Camp Apache.

When nights are dark and cold the rain,
The homeless look for light in vain
In barracks where 200 men quietly
Roll in their blankets at Camp Apache.

The road camp and the kitchen crews
Get the wrinkles knocked out by Texas stew,
For James Duffy, the super, wants to see
The workers happy in Camp Apache.

But if we ever get on the WPA
Ed Kelly and I will get some pay,
Then on another trail we will be,
With a few bucks from Camp Apache.

If ever again we see the road
And this depression has over blowed,
From the Kern Mountains we sure will flee
And leave behind us Camp Apache.

JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.,
Chief Pearl Diver, Camp Apache, Taft, Calif.

How About Rasping Back?

It was a bunch of business
Executives, making merry.
They said, "We didn't accomplish much,
But we sure did rasp Berry!"

'Tis said that on the birthday of the King
of Italy, the Duce reviewed the troops in
Rome, made a speech to the populace, and
called upon the people to rally 'round the
flag. The King was allowed to cut his own
cake and privileged to wipe his own nose.

Close Harmony

Walking through a suburban district, ye
Editor of this col noticed a bunch of kids
playing in somebody's backyard. Most of
the kids were running around tagging each
other, while one little girl was counting.
Every now and then she would stop count-
ing and say "Barbershop!" whereat the kids
would all rush up and grab the clothes line
and hold onto it.

"What does it mean when you say 'Bar-
bershop?'" we inquired.

"Shucks, you know what barbershop
means!" she retorted.

"Sure, a place to get your hair cut!"

"Well, it means something else, too. My
daddy says it means 'Hold that cord!'"

From a Chicago Brother we have the fol-
lowing interesting item which we would call
to the attention of Sleepy Steve, another
eminent Chicagoan—

For the Christmas of 1929 we received
a bottle of grape wine that was supposed
to be 13 years old at that time. Friend wife
and I don't indulge in that way, so we still
have the full bottle. This Christmas it is
19 years old. Two more years and it will
be old enough to vote.

—JOHN MORRALL,
L. U. 134.

Welfare vs. Farewell

Welfare's an excellent boon, if dispensed
With a generous measure of fair play,
That multitudes in despair be recompensed
With abundant aid to brighten their day.

Whereas, if abused by misapplied aid
While ignoring destitutes' urgent call,
The losses will outweigh what slight gains
made,
And its reverse will spell "farewell" to all!

—ABE GLICK,
L. U. 3.

Lineman Needed

The vessel was tied up to the end of the
pier and a liberty party shoved off. Arriving
back from a night of a sailor's repast, the
party groped their way along the dark but
slightly illuminated dock towards the ship's
gangway. However, one of them missed the
gangway and walked overboard. Floundering
in the inky waters below, his identity
wasn't discernable. Nevertheless, someone
thought it was the bos'n and bellowed, "Is
that you, bos'n?" Answer, "Yes, get a
heavin' line!" Retort, "Gosh, bos'n, I'm glad
it's you, because I can't swim!"

Remarks: For the information of corn
huskers and freshwater fishermen—boat-
smith, boatswain, or bos'n, is the chief gaffer
of the deck-swabs aboard an ocean-going
vessel. I hope I'm clear?

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
L. U. No. 103, Boston.

Every now and then one of the Brothers
sends us a fish story, but there is one that
practically tops them all, as reported in the
East Bay Labor Journal.

What a Fish!

It seems that James Ward of Engineers
Union 59, Fred Jurgensen of Electrical
Workers 595, Pat Moriarty of the Mine Work-
ers' Union, George Wixon of the bartenders,
and Arthur Goodsen of the carpenters went
for a boat ride. The electrician threw out
a high powered line.

When the line became snagged about 40
feet off shore, with an equally high powered
fish on it, Moriarty stripped off his clothes
and made a high dive into the water, and
came up with a 45-pound bass. For a few
minutes, according to Ward, it looked as
though Moriarty was riding a horse instead
of a bass. They claim to have a picture of
this event and we'd like to have a copy of it.

The following poem appears by request of
Brother Sam Evans, treasurer of L. U. 723,
Fort Wayne, Ind. Wonder what he could
have been thinking about?

He Pays His Dues

The man you hire to work for you,
Who does all that you tell him to,
Who toils with care, does nothing brash
And buckles down to earn his cash,
He is all right, he pays his dues.

The married man who humps and toils,
And slaves and sweats and drives and moils
And makes the beds and wipes the dishes,
He is all right, he pays his dues.

The lineman, too, it does befall,
Who seldom comes to lodge at all,
But elsewhere lives the life he should—
Is brotherly and true, and good—
He is all right, he pays his dues.

So when you reach the pearly gate
To learn your own eternal fate,
Be sure St. Peter, too, will say,
If all day long you've made your hay,
He is all right, he pays his dues.

Take It Away

I overheard this one on one of my bus rides
down "Piccadilly," London, England, 1909.

As I rode on the bus from Marble Arch
down to Trafalgar Square I could see that the
conductor was having a harassing day. First
of all it was London fog, almost dark, and
raining. He had troublesome old English
ladies, irritating business men and other bus
pests as found and noticed in any large
city, but this crowd seemed to be combining
to do their worst.

It was getting late, when a stop was
made and a fussy looking man got on, an-
nounced he was an American, and immedi-
ately called the conductor and said: "I want
your St. Paul's Cathedral and I want it
quick." "Oh, all right," replied the conduc-
tor somewhat shortly and snappy. "I say,"
repeated the American in a louder tone, "I
want your St. Paul's Cathedral and I want
it quick."

"Don't worry, governor," retorted the now
thoroughly fed-up conductor, "I'm getting it
wrapped up for you."

M. J. BUTLER,
L. U. No. 3.

Lights Over Harlem

I was wiring a house, down in the "dark"
belt, when the lady of the house picked up
the 'phone and called the grocery store.

"Hello, hello! Is dat you, Henry? Dis
am Magnolia. Youall ain't got no eggs, is
you?"

It seems like Henry said, "I ain't said I
ain't, is I?"

Magnolia returned, "Now I ain't askin' you
is you ain't, I is askin' you is you is, now
is you?"

GREEN,
L. U. No. 481.



1899

*Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground;
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his shoulders the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?*

1935

*Man is no longer brother of the ox. He has become
The brother of the beaten cur dog.*

EDWIN MARKHAM.

